

Orin T. Howard, Santa Cruz, Calif., in place of F. T. Hale, retired.
Adrian A. McMullen, Yuba City, Calif., in place of H. E. Meyers, retired.

COLORADO

Frank H. Buskirk, Montrose, Colo., in place of T. W. Monell, deceased.

CONNECTICUT

Fred E. Constantine, Lakeville, Conn., in place of J. J. O'Loughlin, resigned.

GEORGIA

Howard Thompson, Alma, Ga., in place of J. G. Gruber. Incumbent's commission expired April 12, 1942.

IDAHO

Ferguson Hanmer, Salmon, Idaho, in place of F. A. McCall, resigned.

INDIANA

Chester Wagoner, Flora, Ind., in place of Chester Wagoner. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Donald Steinkamp, Holland, Ind., in place of Hugo Steinkamp, resigned.

IOWA

Milo Mochal, Traer, Iowa, in place of E. M. Hyland, resigned.

KANSAS

Alvin W. Gerber, Fowler, Kans., in place of M. H. Dyck, transferred.

Logan N. Green, Garden City, Kans., in place of R. E. Stotts, removed.

Florence T. Harbin, Irving, Kans., in place of C. R. Hollenberg, removed.

LOUISIANA

Vada S. Clements, Ida, La., in place of M. R. James. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1941.

MASSACHUSETTS

Alice M. Corey, Mattapoisett, Mass., in place of M. B. H. Ransom, resigned.

MINNESOTA

Gertrude S. Dyson, Becker, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Bert H. Myhre, Dexter, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Viola A. Raduenz, Lucan, Minn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Dorothy C. Tice, Mentor, Minn., in place of Milla Tagley. Incumbent's commission expired June 18, 1942.

MISSISSIPPI

Hugh A. Kennedy, Louin, Miss., in place of L. G. Bassett, resigned.

MISSOURI

Joseph H. Lowrie, Gallatin, Mo., in place of D. R. King. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1941.

NEW YORK

Leonard J. McHugh, Depew, N. Y., in place of J. C. English, deceased.

Aaron Feldherr, Greenfield Park, N. Y., in place of Nettie Kass, removed.

Elroy R. Ganey, Jamestown, N. Y., in place of E. R. Ganey. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Charles F. Schreier, Sag Harbor, N. Y., in place of C. F. Schreier. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1941.

Edward P. Sullivan, Sunmount, N. Y., in place of A. S. Westlake, removed.

John T. Clark, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., in place of J. T. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Mary P. Carroll, Valley Falls, N. Y., in place of M. A. Sweeney, retired.

Theresa Jaeger, West Nyack, N. Y., in place of Marantha Knapp, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Elizabeth O. Howard, Ocracoke, N. C. Office became Presidential October 1, 1942.

Robert O. Andrews, Tryon, N. C., in place of W. H. Stearns, retired.

NORTH DAKOTA

Luella J. Hokanson, Fort Yates, N. Dak., in place of J. R. Turner, resigned.

Arne M. Sletten, Souris, N. Dak., in place of M. J. Dunbar, resigned.

OHIO

John B. Mannino, Erieside, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

OKLAHOMA

J. C. Bennett, Jr., Tishomingo, Okla., in place of J. C. Bennett, resigned.

OREGON

Gwendolyn H. Stemmerman, Powers, Oreg., in place of V. B. Lay, resigned.

Gerald E. Wright, Wauna, Oreg., in place of W. C. Sorsby, removed.

PENNSYLVANIA

John F. Peterson, Berwick, Pa., in place of W. L. Shrader, removed.

Jerome E. Southerton, Honesdale, Pa., in place of C. H. Rettew, deceased.

William M. Rees, Linwood, Pa., in place of William Boyle, resigned.

RHODE ISLAND

Walter B. Kingsley, Allenton, R. I. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Raymond L. Battey, Greenville, R. I., in place of R. L. Battey. Incumbent's commission expired May 20, 1940.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul H. Wilkes, Chester, S. C., in place of J. H. Crawford, retired.

Inez C. Wilson, Williamston, S. C., in place of I. C. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

TENNESSEE

Elsie M. Johnson, Sewanee, Tenn., in place of Theron Myers, removed.

TEXAS

Leander J. Scrivener, Eagle Pass, Tex., in place of M. B. Harper, resigned.

Arley T. McCarron, Ferris, Tex., in place of J. H. Moyers, transferred.

Jack P. Molloy, Uvalde, Tex., in place of J. W. White, retired.

VERMONT

Herbert B. Butler, St. Albans, Vt., in place of H. B. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

VIRGINIA

Louise L. Smith, Greenway, Va., in place of L. M. Wing. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1942.

Maude V. Mills, Lynnhaven, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

John E. Milan, Norfolk, Va., in place of R. W. Shultice, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mary Allen, Filbert, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Ethel Calloway, Mayberry, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

WISCONSIN

Frederick Walter Anderson, Hawkins, Wis., in place of J. P. Peterson, transferred.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 5 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

APPOINTMENTS

James T. Black, of Texas, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Dallas area office.

Lester G. Graham, of Texas, to be senior manpower utilization consultant, at \$4,600 per annum, in the El Paso area office.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Ellen S. Woodward to be member for the term expiring August 13, 1949.

POSTMASTERS

PENNSYLVANIA

Emma V. Snyder, Leesport.
Cleona Fritz, Noxen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, with grateful hearts we make known our praise and desires unto Thee at the altar of prayer. We most humbly thank Thee for our beloved country, built on the sacrifices and chivalry woven into the fabric of our national life. At the altar of consecration remind us of the toil and pain of our forefathers whose blood stained the calendar of history that the people might rule under a government of their own choice.

O Lord, God of hosts, hear the prayer of that Virginia patriot who stood in the front door of a new world:

"Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government, and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, love, mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, without a humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy Nation. Grant our supplications, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, July 3, 1943, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1004. An act to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class application fees upon resumption of publication;

H. R. 1040. An act prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings; and

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 997. An act to amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army;

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of J. Frank Meador; and

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint reso-

lution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 45. An act to amend section 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566);
S. 199. An act for the relief of Robert Norheim;

S. 275. An act relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon;

S. 413. An act to enlarge Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes;

S. 425. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of J. C. Munn;

S. 560. An act for the relief of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc.;

S. 617. An act for the relief of Homer C. Chapman;

S. 636. An act to amend the act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for injuries to employees of the United States;

S. 758. An act to repeal subsection (c) of Public Law 788, Seventy-seventh Congress, so as to authorize a uniform allowance for certain graduates of the United States Military Academy;

S. 770. An act for the relief of Eddie Percle;

S. 841. An act for the relief of J. P. Woolsey;

S. 861. An act to increase the amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States;

S. 1049. An act to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of United States against Standard Oil Co. of California;

S. 1076. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol;

S. 1101. An act to provide for payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs;

S. 1113. An act to amend section 11 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942;

S. 1132. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 so as to provide for the payment of a uniform gratuity to certain officers recalled to active duty;

S. 1140. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Interior;

S. 1156. An act to authorize the disposition of certain property under the jurisdiction of the War Department;

S. 1170. An act authorizing the conveyance of the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.;

S. 1250. An act to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct; and

S. J. Res. 48. Joint resolution authorizing the President to present a gold medal to James Edward West.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 85, 107, 142, 169, 172, 173, 190, and 192 to said bill; that the Senate further insists upon its

amendments numbered 15, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 154½, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, and 174 to said bill, disagreed to by the House, agrees to the further conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

RIGHT TO DECLARE RECESSES

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order during the remainder of this week for the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the Reno Evening Gazette of June 21, 1943, on power generated at Boulder Dam.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MOSES TENNENBAUM

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago when the Private Calendar was called a certain bill was stricken from the calendar on the objection of three Members. I have since discussed the matter with these gentlemen and they offer no objection to my presenting a unanimous-consent request to restore that bill to the calendar.

I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 2456) for the relief of Moses Tennenbaum be restored to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Hon. Vincente Geigel-Polanco, senator at large of Puerto Rico, on the need for Puerto Rican independence.

This, Mr. Speaker, will take three and four-fifths pages and cost \$171.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and an article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to in-

clude therein a resolution adopted by the Lithuanian-American Council.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WHO WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT?

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. BURDICK addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

SHORTAGE OF CORN

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. ARENDS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial comment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein copy of a letter I addressed to Chairman LEA of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, together with an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and after any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on the petroleum situation as it affects the whole Nation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS]?

There was no objection.

KEEP AMERICAN LABOR AND INDUSTRY FREE

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I received in the mail this morning a letter from Mr. Rush Cole, president of the Southern States Industrial Council,

which, as everyone knows, is one of the most reactionary organizations in America, protesting against the Government taking over the coal mines.

This is one of the reactionary organizations that helped put through the Connally-Smith anti-labor, anti-industry bill, the organization, of course, thinking at the time that it only applied to labor. I predicted at the time that among the first to complain against the provisions of the bill would be the reactionary industrialists who were moving heaven and earth to put it through. Yes; these industrialists are now complaining because they find out that under the terms of the bill they will have to take the same medicine they thought they were prescribing for others. Yes, Mr. Industrialist, the dose you compounded for labor, not realizing that the Government doctor could put you on the same prescription, is pretty bitter, and I hope it will only take a few doses for you to realize that a mistake was made in passing this anti-industry, anti-labor legislation.

Let us keep American industry and labor free.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Walter Lippmann on the subject of international agreements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ELSTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Owen L. Scott appearing in yesterday's Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ELSTON]?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT WASTE IN USE OF UNITED STATES MAIL

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand 12 envelopes, each addressed to the same individual at the same factory in Massachusetts, each mailed on the same day and the same hour in Washington by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Each carries the identical four-page pamphlet, advising of the necessity of curtailing of published reports of the Department of Labor and calling attention to the Monthly Labor Review and various articles in it.

Why in the world should the Bureau of Labor Statistics be circularizing the American people?

Why should material sent out be distributed with such waste and carelessness?

No wonder the Post Office Department reported recently that it had been compelled in a single year to carry at the expense of the taxpayer no less than 3,000,000,000 pieces of penalty mail for the bureaucrats.

The sooner the Roosevelt bureaus realize that their work is primarily in the field of government and not in the field of publicity, leaving the latter to normal publicity channels, the sooner we will approach a government in terms of economy and efficiency that the people have a right to demand at this time when the country is fighting for its existence.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MERRITT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an interchange of correspondence with the War Department about the rotation of troops.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered at Juneau, Alaska, on June 18, by Col. K. B. Bush, chief of staff, Northwest Service Command.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. DIMOND]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by L. M. Jones, manager of the Washington Cannery's Cooperative, Vancouver, Wash.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NORMAN]?

There was no objection.

CROP INSURANCE

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LEMKE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, last night at Columbia, S. C., National Commander Roane Waring, of the American Legion, delivered a Fourth of July address in which he charged the Federal Government with usurping States' rights and assuming control over individual citizens never intended by the authors of the Constitution.

The commander accused the Federal Government of creating a gigantic political octopus whose powerful tentacles seek to reach further into the private lives of American citizens, declaring:

Important as is the war effort, as necessary as it may be to devote our every energy to the successful conclusion of this war, we must be ever mindful that this war is being fought solely to vindicate, sustain, and perpetuate the America of our forefathers. It would be a tragedy to successfully conclude the war, dictate a peace of absolute victory, and then discover that we had lost our freedom and independence at home.

The veterans' leader praised Congress for awakening to its responsibilities, assailed bureaus and political marionettes, and then warned:

Here in this Government of ours, these so-called master minds of politics, distinguished only by their inexperience and incompetency, but steeped in foreign ideologies, have built a patchwork of bureaucratic directives. With these they seek to pit class against class, business against labor, farmer against consumer, and race against race.

The Federal Government has usurped the rights and obligations of the sovereign States to govern and protect their citizens, charged Commander Waring. Then, stressing that the advent of the war provided an opportunity for the employment at Washington of many more additional theorists and social reformers, he said:

These groups do not even agree among themselves as to just what type of government they want—the only thing that they can agree upon is that the ideals and doctrines handed down to us by our forefathers are outmoded and should be swept aside.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PRICE CEILINGS ON CATTLE AND MEAT

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to commend most highly our colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WALTER C. FLOESER] on the six-point program he has outlined concerning the meat situation after conferring with all segments of the industry. This program involves ceilings on cattle and meat, on the retailers, the wholesalers, the slaughterers, the feeders, and the producers. He particularly draws attention to the protection that his plan involves for producers and feeders of cattle, including Government assistance where any deficiency exists in the apportionment of the over-all price range from producer to consumer. He provides for the establishment of feeder ceiling prices on all cattle except those graded AAA when dressed, and a ceiling on stocker and feeder cattle and beef calves. I doff my hat to the gentleman from Missouri, who has given us this statesmanlike program to relieve the meat situation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects and in one to include a radio address by Mr. J. F. Burke.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I do not suppose anybody is glad to have governmental controls over our economy, but I wonder if anybody thought when this war came and when these controls were provided for by Congress that they were going to be popular or that we were going to like them or that they would not inevitably lead to friction and sometimes mistakes and abuses of power that need correction. The fundamental thing to remember, however, is that you cannot fight a total war with everybody doing as they please. You cannot fight a total war unless you gear your Nation to do that job. Our

duty is not to complain about things but to attempt to improve them by constructive measures as we are able.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein some resolutions adopted by the Department of Oregon Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

THE FOOD PROGRAM

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I believe it can be said that our synthetic-rubber program has moved along in remarkable fashion. There are two reasons for that. One is that control has been centralized. The other is that a very able, conscientious, experienced, and hard-working business executive has directed that program. I refer to Mr. William Jeffers, a Nebraskan of whom we are all proud.

I understand that the Committee on Agriculture has reported out the Fulmer bill which would put the food program under the control of one executive. I wonder why the majority leadership does not give us an opportunity to pass this bill. Before we got a Rubber Director this Congress passed a bill that was vetoed by the Executive. After much delay and the loss of precious time, the President proceeded to do what the bill provided for. If the passage of this Fulmer bill can serve some part in bringing about an end to the confusion and muddling in the field of food and food production, processing, and distribution, we ought to pass it. So long as the O. P. A. and other executive agencies undo what the Food Administrator is doing the situation becomes more confused and hopeless. Divided authority, cross purposes, ignorance, and lust for power here in Washington are producing empty market baskets.

MEAT AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my re-

marks and include therein a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, permit me to say to the gentleman from New York, Mr. CELLER, you may get that beef a little quicker, it may be a little sweeter, there may be a little more of it, if you would just haul off some of your bureaucratic friends who are seizing the corn that should go into cattle. Last week one of those gentlemen sent out an order taking 25,000 bushels of corn from a citizen in an adjoining district. That corn he intended to make into feed for poultry and cows. You like eggs. We ship eggs to New York. Corn also goes in to feed beef. Now, you are not going to get the eggs, the poultry and the beef no matter what you and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. FLOESER] cook up until you let the feeders have corn.

The new dealers have been plowing under, it is time to dig up.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, the separation of Messrs. Watson, Dodd, and Lovett from the pay roll is an accomplished fact. Their execution date is now set for November instead of July, and I have no quarrel whatever to make with that decision except that it was, in the opinion of many of us, in favor of a method of doing so that is unconstitutional.

Today I am introducing a bill that I want you to study. I understand that it will be H. R. 3128. This bill will accomplish in a perfectly legal manner the separation from the pay roll not only of these men, but many others who may have been subversive in Government of the United States in their activities, or may have been associated with or members of subversive organizations. I want you to study this because it approaches the problem from a different angle, and makes it unlawful for any one of the subversives to accept employment. It also makes it unlawful for anyone having such authority in the Government to employ them, and it makes not only a felony

of the offense committed by the employer as well as the employee, but it makes this offense also a high crime and misdemeanor, and thus, for the first time, subject to the impeachment power.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on next Wednesday, after the disposition of the legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes on the subject of food and feeding the Japs in the concentration camps.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain clippings.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

HOURS OF DUTY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1935, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Virginia explain this legislation?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. This is a bill that permits postal employees who are not included in the act of March 1942 to be permitted to work overtime in the Post Office Department on straight pay.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This is to bring some of the employees up to the same level of pay as others?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It is a unanimous report?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. A unanimous report of the committee, and approved by the Post Office Department.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much as precedes the third proviso therein of section 1 of the act of August 14, 1935, entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," as amended (U. S. C., 1940 ed., Supp. II, title 39, sec. 832), is amended to read as follows: "That when the needs of the service require supervisory employees, special clerks, clerks, laborers, watchmen, and messengers, in first- and second-class post offices, and employees of the motor-vehicle and pneumatic-tube services, and carriers in the City Delivery Service and in the Village Delivery Service, and employees of the Railway Mail Service, post-office inspectors and clerks at division headquarters of the

post-office inspectors, employees of the Stamped Envelope Agency and employees of the mail-equipment shops; cleaners, janitors, telephone operators, and elevator conductors, paid from appropriations of the First Assistant Postmaster General; employees of the Air Mail Service; Cost Ascertainment employees (until such time as they shall be transferred to the departmental roll); employees upon the field roll of the Division of Equipment and Supplies and all employees of the Custodial Service except charwomen and charmen and those working part time, to perform service on Saturday they shall be allowed compensatory time for such service on 1 day within 5 working days next succeeding the Saturday on which the excess service was performed: *Provided*, That employees who are granted compensatory time on Saturday for work performed the preceding Sunday or the preceding holiday shall be given the benefits of this act on 1 day within 5 working days following the Saturday when such compensatory time was granted: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time, such overtime, however, to be payable only upon so much of the earned basic compensation as does not exceed \$2,900 per annum, any emoluments received pursuant to the act entitled "An act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service," approved April 9, 1943, not to be considered as part of the earned basic compensation."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by section 1 of this act shall remain in force only until June 30, 1945, or until such earlier time as the Congress by concurrent resolution may designate, and after such amendment ceases to be in force the provision of law amended thereby shall be in full force and effect as though this act had not been enacted.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "require", insert "postmasters of the first, second, and third classes."

On page 3, line 2, after the word "time", strike out the following: "such overtime, however, to be payable only upon so much of the earned basic compensation as does not exceed \$2,900 per annum."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED TO POSTMASTERS TO ENGAGE IN ESSENTIAL WAR ACTIVITIES

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of H. R. 2922, a bill to further amend the act of June 25, 1938, entitled "An act extending the classified Civil Service to include postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and for other purposes."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the purposes of the bill?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. The purpose of the bill is to permit all postmasters to engage in essential war activities during the war emergency.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What is included under the term "essential war activities"?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. This bill would give them the right, after they have completed their work, to return to the position which they occupied at the time they entered such essential work. The bill provides that they may return to their positions as postmasters by giving 40 days' notice after the termination of such essential activities.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I presume the purpose is to permit them to go into essential war work, and after the war is over to return to their former positions?

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act approved December 6, 1940 (ch. 927, 54 Stat. 1221; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 39, sec. 39a), amending section 3 of the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1077), so as to authorize the Postmaster General to grant leave of absence without pay to postmasters entering the armed forces of the United States, shall likewise be applicable to postmasters relinquishing their positions to engage in pursuits which shall have been defined by the lawfully constituted authorities as essential activity: *Provided, however*, That a postmaster granted leave to engage in essential activity shall be permitted to resume his office as postmaster only if his application therefor is submitted within 40 days after the termination of such essential activity.

SEC. 2. This act shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on four subjects and include therein certain excerpts and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Under its previous order, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Chair will cause the bells to be rung 10 minutes before the House is to reassemble.

Accordingly, at 12:35 p. m., the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER THE RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 5 o'clock p. m.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1286. An act to provide relief to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by floods in 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3030. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN,

Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) entitled "An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2 and 11 to said bill; that the Senate further insists upon its amendments Nos. 33 and 34, disagreed to by the House, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments Nos. 98 and 99 to the bill (H. R. 2431) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, action on the agricultural appropriation bill has been completed in both the Senate and the House.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a statement showing the amounts carried in the bill as it passed the House, as it passed the Senate, and finally as agreed to in both bodies, direct appropriations, reappropriations, loan authorizations, and contract authorizations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, 1944

Items	Appropriations for 1943	Budget for 1944	Bill reported to House	Bill as passed House	Bill as passed Senate	Bill as finally enacted
From Federal funds:						
Carried in the bill:						
Direct appropriations.....	\$688,101,585	\$947,134,491	\$707,040,844	\$715,099,662	\$875,680,709	\$848,295,883
Reappropriations.....	69,573,935	28,449,655	4,691,210	4,691,210	4,691,210	4,691,210
Total direct appropriations and reappropriations.....	755,639,520	975,584,146	711,732,054	719,790,872	880,371,919	852,987,093
Corporate funds authorizations.....	12,322,000	12,322,000	12,322,000	12,322,000	12,322,000	12,322,000
Loan authorizations (Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds).....	140,000,000	157,500,000	90,000,000	-----	127,500,000	90,000,000
Contract authorizations.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Grand total, above items.....	907,961,520	1,145,406,146	814,054,054	732,112,872	1,020,193,919	955,309,093
Not carried in bill: Permanent appropriations.....	138,557,496	103,132,663	103,132,663	103,132,663	103,132,663	103,132,663
Grand total, all items above.....	1,046,519,016	1,248,538,809	917,186,717	835,245,535	1,123,326,582	1,058,441,756
Trust funds (not carried in bill) ²	179,495,310	11,322,860	11,322,860	11,322,860	11,322,860	11,322,860

¹ Net total of Budget estimates from the time bill was pending in Senate, \$949,239,199.

² Commitments up to full parity for the 1942 crop authorized in the 1943 appropriation act and proposed in the Budget for authorization for the 1943 and 1944 crops. The bill as reported to the House, as passed by the House, and as finally enacted makes no provision for parity payments in connection with the 1943 or 1944 crops. The bill as it passed the Senate authorized full commitments for parity for the 1943 and 1944 crops.

³ Funds held in trust by, but not belonging to, the United States.

USE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED SILVER FOR WAR PURPOSES

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 35) to authorize the use for war purposes of silver held or owned by the United States.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not because I appreciate that this is necessary in order to release some silver to manufacturing concerns engaged in war industries, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

I may say in explanation for the benefit of the Members of the House that in considering the bill we were rather hard-pressed for time. This question of silver now before us affects very vitally not only the war industry at this time, but it affects very deeply and vitally the fundamental economy of a cluster of States in this Union. This product, silver, herein involved, might properly be referred to as the keystone in their economic struc-

ture. The committee was disposed, Mr. Speaker, to take sufficient time to analyze this entire problem, to go into it very exhaustively, but we were mindful of the fact that it could not be done at the present time. It was the disposition of the committee to try and limit the number of ounces and the time during which the bill should be effective, but we realized that we could not do so in the few short days remaining prior to the recess. The subcommittee had intended to offer an amendment to the so-called Green bill, but we thought that perhaps we might run into some difficulties with the Senate; so, in the interest of speed and in fulfillment, I may say, of an understanding or an agreement between the distinguished minority leader and the majority leader, and I presume with the Speaker but to which neither I as chairman of the subcommittee nor my distinguished chairman of the full committee were parties, we felt obligated to proceed with due dispatch in order to get it out of the way. This entire silver question might, of course, be reviewable sometime during the next year, but it is not very likely. Had the amendment of advancing the expiration prevailed, and had we undertaken to fight it out with the Sen-

ate and further delay this matter, this question of silver, so vital to the Nation, might later have been reviewed, but now I do not think it will be; I think it is a settled matter.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand several factories will have to close down within the next few days unless this bill passes without amendment.

Mr. DINGELL. The War Production Board informed the committee, Mr. Speaker, that the amount of silver available for critical wartime use and other domestic purposes would not last beyond the balance of this month, so it is pressing from that standpoint that we act and not get into difficulties in a conference with the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Is there anything in this legislation which amends or changes existing Silver Purchase Acts or silver legislation?

Mr. DINGELL. Not to my knowledge. This, as I understand it, is acceptable in every respect to the silver bloc in the

Senate and likewise acceptable to those Senators from the eastern seaboard where silver is used in the manufacturing business.

Mr. WHITE. What is the price?

Mr. DINGELL. The price will be in accordance with the Silver Purchase Act, 71.11 cents.

Mr. WHITE. It is to be sold at that figure?

Mr. DINGELL. That is the way I understand it. That is provided specifically in the bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. This is the bill that was referred to by the minority leader of the House at the time what was called the Celler amendment was voted on. We who were opposed to the Celler amendment decided not to oppose it upon the ground that later on the Congress would pass the bill that the gentleman has now presented to the House.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I may say that on this side we have had several bills, one offered by the persistent gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler], for which he has pressed continuously throughout this entire session and for which he pressed even in the preceding session. We have had certain other bills introduced by our distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. Reed] a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, also by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Compton], and there are other bills that have a direct bearing on the subject of silver which could not, of course, be considered at this time. It must be said in deference to the gentleman from New York [Mr. Celler] that he has been pressing for hearings in connection with this bill for many months, to my knowledge.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. It is my understanding this bill will be read and will be subject to amendment, providing there is no objection to its consideration under the unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct, it would be subject to amendment, but the Chair is going to be very frank with the gentleman. If there are going to be amendments offered to this bill the Chair will request the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his request, and then the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Michigan to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The Chair thinks it vitally important that this bill pass immediately, and he thinks it should be passed without amendment. The Chair will accept the responsibility if it is put up to the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, another parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In order to get this matter straightened out, and I do not want to impede the passage of this bill, would it be in order to read the bill and then offer a pro forma amendment and secure time for making a few remarks in that manner?

The SPEAKER. If the bill is before the House for consideration, amendments may be offered, of course. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio if he would like some time he may reserve the right to object.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have already reserved the right to object, and I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Smith].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Smith]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I intended to offer an amendment striking out 71.11 cents, the price fixed in S. 35 at which the Treasury shall sell the silver it holds, and substitute in lieu thereof a price not to exceed 50 cents per fine troy ounce.

I see this has now been made impossible. The Congress stands with a gun to its head and is ordered to pass immediately this bill with practically no debate or consideration.

To treat so important a bill as the one before us in this manner is to me an act of shame.

The price of 71 cents provided in the bill would curtail appreciably the uses of silver for the production of war materials. The price of 50 cents would in comparison increase materially its uses for this purpose.

The Treasury Department has stated this to be a fact and has recommended the price be set at 50 cents and not 71 cents.

It has stated further that no profit would accrue to the Treasury if the silver were sold to war industries at 71 cents an ounce instead of 50 cents, because the price at which it sold silver would come back as a war cost to the Government anyway.

Speaking for the Treasury Department in a letter, dated March 12, 1943, to Senator WAGNER, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. D. W. Bell, Acting Secretary, said:

This Department has approved a minimum average price of 50 cents per fine troy ounce as provided in S. 35. This approval was based on the belief that silver now held in the general fund of the Treasury should be made available for war uses without loss to the Treasury, but at a price which will permit the users to continue producing war materials with little or no increase in the cost of producing them. It is the view of this Department that the establishment of a minimum price above an average of 50 cents per fine troy ounce will not result in any benefit to the Government, since the war materials produced with it will cost more, and that cost will ultimately be charged to the Government. It is suggested, therefore, that S. 192 be amended to provide a minimum average price of 50 cents per fine troy ounce. (Hearing before the Bank-

ing and Currency Committee of the Senate, 78th Cong., Apr. 28 and 29, 1943, p. 22.)

Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, April 6, 1943, stated:

It is felt that the minimum price of 71.11 cents per ounce will be detrimental to the expansion of the substitution of silver in place of other scarce metals for war uses (ibid., p. 24).

Again on April 26, 1943, in a second letter to Senator WAGNER, Mr. Nelson reiterated what he had previously stated on this point and went further by, in effect, recommending the price be fixed at 50 cents per ounce. He said:

I would much prefer to have silver released at the lowest price possible, as this will mean that it will be available to a larger group of manufacturers. Therefore, I believe that the high price will restrict the substitution of silver in war equipment (ibid., p. 24).

Capt. R. S. McDowell, Deputy Director, Resources Division, Office of Procurement and Materials, Navy Department, testified for the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency April 29, 1943, in precisely the same vein when he said:

However, as to the use of silver for war production purposes, I would have the personal opinion that the lower price would permit a freer flow of the material (ibid., p. 35).

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, in a letter to Senator WAGNER, March 16, 1943, expressed his opinion to S. 192 which contained a provision for a minimum price of 71.11 cents per ounce for silver sold for war uses. He said:

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the numerous provisions of the bill S. 192 would hedge the sale or lease of silver with so many restrictions as to nullify completely the usefulness of the statute. The Navy Department, in view of the above, recommends that the bill S. 192 be reported out unfavorably, and that the bill do not be enacted (ibid., pp. 22 and 23).

Here then is the Treasury recommending that the sale price of Treasury-owned silver for war uses be fixed at 50 cents and not at 71 cents and that the Treasury will not suffer any loss if this is done.

Mr. Donald M. Nelson, the man who is charged with the responsibility of knowing what is best in this case, what is in the greatest interest of the war effort, says to this Congress, Do not make the price of silver 71 cents an ounce, because if you do you will hurt the war effort by withholding war supplies from our boys on the battle front that they ought to have. Make it 50 cents an ounce, he admonishes us, then you will be helping the war effort by providing our brave soldiers with all the available weapons they need to defend their lives and the life of our country.

Captain McDowell, who also holds a highly responsible position in the prosecution of this war, tells us the same thing.

Who wants the price of 71 cents? Why, the domestic silver mining interests and nobody else. Apparently they are more interested in assuring the continuation of their subsidy program than they are in winning the war.

True enough, these selfish interests might not be hurt so much just now if

the price of silver sold to war industries by the Treasury were reduced to 50 cents, because they have an outlet for this silver at a much higher price than this. It is the future they look to. They want to hold on to their subsidy program so that when the war is over they can start right in milking the American people again.

What a silly thing this is we are asked to do here. The people in general have already bought and paid for in full the silver which the Treasury has acquired. This has cost them 50 cents an ounce. Why should they now go through the asinine performance of selling this same silver to war industries at a premium of 21 cents and then turn right around and pay back to those same war industries that premium of 21 cents?

Furthermore, this senseless procedure would be bound to create some inflation. How much we cannot tell, but it could be considerable.

The history of this proposed piece of legislation is a disgrace to the Nation, and, like so many other devious courses pursued in the last few years by selfish groups to secure through legislation means to milk the public, augurs all too ill for the Nation.

But it does not appear to me that the silver mining interests are alone responsible for the delay and cunning that has been practiced in railroading this measure through, as is being done.

Rear Admiral T. J. Kelerher, Office of Procurement Materials, Navy Department, testified before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency—S. 2768—last October that at that time enough silver for war purposes was available but indicated by the first of 1943 military needs for silver would become pressing.

Senator GREEN, at the hearings on S. 35, S. 192, and S. 1036, before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on the 28th of April, this year, more than 2 months ago, stated:

I am told by reliable authority that the existing stocks are such and that the expected increase of silver available as a result of domestic production or foreign production and import is such that perhaps the stocks will be exhausted in 10 days.

Donald M. Nelson wrote a letter to Mr. WAGNER, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last March 11, nearly 4 months ago, in which he said:

The supplies of foreign silver available for war production are being consumed rapidly. Many critical metals can be conserved by the substitution of silver if an assured supply of silver for consumptive uses can be made available. It would be assured by the passage of this bill, which I therefore recommend (ibid, p. 8).

Notwithstanding these claims made months ago by responsible persons that there was then urgent need for the passage of an act giving the Treasury authority to sell of its silver stock, silver for consumptive war uses, nothing was done about it until the present moment when Congress is about to recess.

This procedure has been deliberately framed up so as to slip the bill through

with the special provision giving the silver interests the means to continue their pernicious racket.

We are told at this late hour that the war supplies of silver will be exhausted within a week or 10 days, that there must be no delay in examining the bill or amending it, that we must swallow it whole, that if we don't do this we are hindering the war effort.

This is a contemptible procedure. If the shortage of silver for war uses is as critical as is claimed then there has been unforgivable negligence on the part of every person responsible for supplying the silver needs of war industries, to say nothing of the sordid tactics that are being pursued in the manipulation of this bill.

If the testimony offered on this bill by Mr. Bell in behalf of the Treasury, of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Captain McDowell of the Navy Department represents true facts, and there is no evidence to the contrary, then we cannot escape the conclusion that the silver interests, by their finagling this measure through the Congress have deliberately hampered and impeded the war effort.

Nor can the Congress escape its responsibility for any damage this act may do to our war effort.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I may say that those who will purchase this silver are perfectly ready and willing to pay 71 cents and a fraction for the silver during the war because they do not care to upset any conditions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is a measure that passed the Senate unanimously. It is a war measure and is urgently needed. I fully agree with those who would like to see silver sold at less than 71.11 cents because much of it was bought by the Treasury at 47 cents, but it is this bill or no bill and if we do not pass this bill as it is drawn we shall not have this legislation. The money that is paid goes into the Treasury at 71.11.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, may I say for the benefit of the House that the committee in the short time at its disposal delved into the question of the 71.11 cents provided in the bill. The committee considered changing the date in order to give us some leverage for reconsideration of the entire question. More than that, the committee considered the possibility of limiting the amount of silver to be released under this bill. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] is cognizant of all facts because he was granted the courtesy by the committee of sitting in our executive session, so he is fully familiar with what went on. There is no disposition on our part to rush anything through. It is an absolute essential under the circumstances to put this bill through without quibbling and to put it through immediately as a war measure.

Now I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. I have striven long and ardently for some action on silver. At last we are getting some action. It is not the action which is thoroughly and eminently satisfactory, but, at least, there is some action. It is half-a loaf. We must be practical. It is the best we can get under the circumstances now obtaining.

This so-called Green bill should be accepted. It provides for the sale or lease of free silver at 71.11 cents per ounce. The Treasury in most instances paid far less than this amount. The silver purchase acts require the Treasury to pay that amount for domestically mined silver, but most of the silver now stored at West Point was dug out from foreign mines. That foreign silver cost the Treasury on the average of 45 cents per ounce. The amount of silver purchased from foreigners, as of March 1943 was 2,158,000,000 ounces. The amount purchased from Americans as newly mined silver was 501,000,000. Thus, it is discernible that foreigners have gained most from these silver purchase acts. Most of the silver we have at West Point has been purchased from foreigners. Thus, through Silver Purchase legislation, we are creating an artificial price, not only for domestic silver but for foreign silver, the domestic price being 71.11 per ounce and the foreign price that of 45 cents an ounce.

The Treasury under the Green bill, which we will pass this afternoon, must sell the silver to war industries for 71.11 cents per ounce. Thus on the foreign silver, the Government will make an average profit of 26.11 cents. That silver will go into war productions and the public will pay that difference. It is like taking out of one pocket and putting into another. It is, however, inflationary, to the extent of 26.11 cents per ounce. Of course, the silver bloc in the other Chamber would not let the bill go out unless it contained the ceiling price of 71.11 cents. That bloc still wants to maintain the artificial price for silver—prices far beyond the intrinsic value.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are going to pay 71 cents an ounce for this silver, I understand. Is that right?

Mr. CELLER. I am opposed to the paying of 71 cents. In common parlance—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Wait a minute; are you going to do it?

Mr. CELLER. In common parlance, we have been a bunch of suckers to the foreign silver producers. We have been paying them 45 cents on an average for silver not worth anywhere near that sum.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object. Let the gentleman speak for himself when he begins to call people suckers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry, then?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How did he get the floor?

The SPEAKER. He got it in a perfectly proper way.

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. When are you going to raise the price of corn so our feeders can get some corn and you can get some meat, that you have been squawking about for the last few weeks.

Mr. CELLER. You answer that yourself. I cannot answer it now. Corn has no relation to silver.

We have two kinds of silver, free silver and monetary silver. I have not the figures before me, but roughly, one-half of the 3,000,000,000 ounces of silver that we have is free silver, that is, not used to back up currency. The other half, roughly, is called monetary silver and is used to ground or back up silver certificates in circulation. At the present time, none of the silver can be used for consumptive purposes in war industries. We do use free silver for non-consumptive purposes. That is a sort of lend-lease affair. The Treasury Department lend-leases the silver in the form of bus bars to hydroelectric and power companies and other public utility corporations for conductivity of electricity, but these bus bars must be returned after the war to the Treasury in the same form, shape and size as they were originally loaned to the public utility corporations. The bus bar is a non-consumptive use.

This Green bill will now substitute monetary silver for the free silver in the form of bus bars. It will also release the free silver for consumptive purposes and silver will thus be made use of as substitutes for strategic war materials, like tin, copper, chrome, and so forth. It can thus be melted down and be used as an alloy. Such consumptive uses would be impossible without the authority under this bill.

The silver can only be sold or leased by the Treasury when authorized by the President and upon recommendation of the Chairman of the War Production Board. All operations under the bill expire December 31, 1944.

However, I shall not rest secure, nor stop my campaign unless and until all the silver purchase acts are wiped clean off the statute books. To keep paying 71.1 cents per ounce for all domestically mined silver is just silly. Under these acts we must keep purchasing this silver forever and a day—at least until the amount of silver that the Treasury has equals one-third of all monetary metal. It will be well-nigh impossible for the silver to be purchased to the

extent of one-third of a total of the supply of gold and silver. Be advised we have \$23,000,000,000 worth of gold stored at Fort Knox as against a little over \$2,000,000,000 worth of silver stored at West Point. The ratio must reach 2 to 1, \$2 worth of gold to \$1 worth of silver. Considering the fact that we have \$23,000,000,000 worth of gold, it would take a century to reach that ratio of 2 to 1.

Thus the silver bloc is sitting pretty, unless we rip out the foundations from under it.

Furthermore, to point out the absurdity of the silver situation, there are over 460,000,000 standard silver dollars in circulation. We usually call these cart wheels. Only 63,000,000 of these are in circulation. People just do not want to use them. The balance of the 460,000,000 of these cart wheels are stored away, unused.

Despite all these objections, I still want this bill to pass because at last we will be putting silver in uniform.

It is hoped that the silver subcommittee appointed by Chairman DOUGHTON of the Ways and Means Committee will continue after the recess so that my bill to repeal the silver purchase acts may be adequately considered and favorably acted upon.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I favor the enactment of this measure and shall vote for it. There is much I would like to say on this subject but as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] says "This is a war measure." I will therefore not delay proceedings very long at this time. However, I cannot let the statements made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] and some of the statements made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] go entirely unchallenged.

The gentleman from Ohio is the bitterest foe of silver whom I know of in this membership. He wants all modern silver legislation repealed. He would demote one of the precious metals, one used since the dawn of civilization as money and recognized by the founders of this Republic, to the status of a mere commodity and stricken entirely from its proud place in our monetary system. At least, that is the way I judge his implied attitude toward the white metal. Be that as it may, he does want our Government-owned silver sold to private industry from the United States Treasury for 50 cents an ounce. Nor do I understand that the gentleman would have such Government silver sold to private parties exclusively for war uses. He would tell you that this silver was purchased, at least some of it, by the Treasury for about 71 cents an ounce.

Granting that assumption for sake of argument, is it a crime then for the United States Government to sell to private parties a thing which it paid for at the rate of 71 cents an ounce for the sale price of 71 cents an ounce? Of course, it is said that this is to go into the war effort. Is it so asinine as the

gentleman has declared for the Government to receive at the rate of 71 cents an ounce for its silver going into the war effort when the Government pays 71 cents an ounce? I greatly fear the gentleman's argument will not stand the test of logic in more than one respect. It is one thing for him to say that the Government ought not to pay 71 cents an ounce for silver; it is an entirely different thing for him to advocate selling that same silver to private purchasers for 50 cents an ounce. Nor does it clear the situation to say that 50 cents is the average price paid.

In his ardent desire to wipe out all existing legislation dealing with silver, he is playing in the hands of a class in this country who have usurped the constitutional and sovereign power of issuing money which power and right should belong to the Government only. The gentleman apparently would take from the Treasury now all silver, even that which is held against silver certificates, and thus force the retirement of silver certificates from our monetary system. This, of course, would mean either harmful deflation or the substitution of another kind of paper money in lieu of those silver certificates. This other kind of paper money would, under our present laws, necessarily be a currency founded on an interest-bearing indebtedness. This interest burden would be an additional load upon the back of the taxpayers for the privilege of having private parties furnish us the money which is needed today instead of the constitutional money of the fathers.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] has all along contended that silver should be "put into the war effort," with which I agree and have agreed all along, and he implies that the failure to enact his amendment to the Treasury Appropriation Bill is depriving the war effort of the necessary silver. I deny that. I feel that the crippling amendment which the gentleman from New York offered to the Treasury appropriation bill on February 5, would not so much aid the war effort as provide cheap silver for the manufacture of articles for nonessential domestic uses.

A false impression has gotten abroad, especially last year, that a great horde of silver was lying useless and denied to the war effort. I knew positively more than a year ago, that the Secretary of the Treasury and high officials of this Government had all the power necessary to use for war purposes in bus bars and other nonconsumptive ways, such silver in the Treasury as was not needed as backing for our silver certificates. I know further that provision was made months ago for a sufficient amount of silver for consumptive use in the war effort much more than the war requirements called for. In talking, last session, with my colleagues, who are interested in silver, I know that there was a disposition on their part to write into law a year ago, the provisions of the bill now before us. To my knowledge no body in the membership of Congress has had any disposition to deny silver held by the Government out of the war uses. In

fact, we want silver to be used in the war effort, both consumptively and non-consumptively to the fullest extent necessary for the winning of the war.

What we are objecting to is any attempt to furnish silver at 50 cents an ounce for private uses which are not essential to the war effort. I think it unnecessary and unwise to sell silver for the war effort at less than 71 cents an ounce. I certainly do oppose any effort to strike silver from its rightful place in our monetary system which the fathers of the Republic assigned to it. Mr. Speaker, this bill might have been passed a year ago with my consent. In my judgment it will enable silver to play the part it should play in our war effort.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized, through the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the War Production Board, to sell, or lease for domestic purposes for a period not longer than 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war, as proclaimed by the President, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem advisable, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, for purposes, including but not limited to the making of munitions of war and the supplying of civilian needs, and the converting of existing plants to those purposes, any silver held or owned by the United States: Provided, That no silver shall be sold under this act at less than 71.11 cents per fine troy ounce: Provided further, That at all times the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury.

Sec. 2. This act shall expire on December 31, 1944.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1252) to amend the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended by the act of October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1119), relating to water conservation and utilization projects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, this is a perfecting amendment to the Wheeler-Case Act, which has passed this House and has been in operation. A good many projects started up, but due to the lack of authority in the present war, they cannot go forward. This simply provides the authority for that purpose.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, it simply provided that these projects would be built by C. C. C. and

P. W. A. labor, which now is out of the question, and this provides a new means.

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I may add that this bill, or an identical bill, was reported out unanimously by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation at the time it was reported out. The minority leader will find on questioning any member of that committee, on his side of the aisle, that we felt this a necessary war measure in our food production program. Not only did the Secretary of the Interior recommend that it be passed, but the War Food Administration is strongly back of it. It will enable the Wheeler-Case Act to be transformed into a war act and enable numerous small projects in the semi-arid West to add to the total food-producing areas in the shortest possible time. I trust that the measure may be handled with dispatch. H. R. 3019 is identical with S. 1252. Therefore, I hope in the interest of speed that the Senate bill will be passed in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last proviso of section 1 of the act of August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1418), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the act), is hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That expenditures from appropriations made directly pursuant to the authority contained in section 12 (1) to meet reimbursable construction costs allocated to irrigation as defined in section 4 (b) shall not exceed \$2,000,000 for dams and reservoirs in any one project, and that expenditures from appropriations made directly pursuant to the authority contained in section 12 (1) to meet costs allocated to flood control by the Secretary after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, War Department, shall not exceed \$500,000 on any one project."

Sec. 2. Subparagraph (vii) of subsection 3 (a) of the act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(vii) The part of the estimated cost which can properly be allocated to flood control as recommended by the Secretary after consultation with the Chief of Engineers, War Department."

Sec. 3. Subsection 3 (b) of the act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) No actual construction of the physical features of a project shall be undertaken unless and until (1) the Secretary has found that lands, or interests in lands, deemed necessary for the construction and operation of the major features of the projects have been secured, or sufficient progress made in their procurement to indicate the probability that all these lands or interests in lands can be secured, with titles and at prices satisfactory to him; and (2) the Secretary has found (i) that water rights adequate for the purposes of the project have been acquired with titles and at prices satisfactory to him, or that such water rights have been initiated and in his judgment can be perfected in conformity with State law and any applicable interstate agreements and in a manner satisfactory to him; and (ii) that such water rights can be utilized for the purposes of the project in conformity with State law and any applicable interstate agreements and in a manner satisfactory to him."

Sec. 4. Section 3 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(c) Any part of a project hereunder may be designated as a division of the project by the Secretary if he, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, deems this desirable for orderly and efficient construction or administration. The term 'project', as used in subsection 3 (b) and section 4, shall be deemed to mean also 'division of a project', designated as provided in this subsection. Any project authorized for construction from appropriations under the head 'Water Conservation and Utility Projects' in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940 (53 Stat. 685), hereinafter called the 1940 water conservation appropriation, may be designated by the Secretary, upon agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture, a project under this act and shall thereupon be subject to all the provisions and requirements thereof, except those of subsections 3 (a) and (3) (b)."

Sec. 5. Section 4 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(d) For each project on which construction is commenced or continued under this subsection appropriations heretofore or hereafter made pursuant to section 12 and the unexpended balance of the 1940 water conservation appropriation, in addition to being available for other authorized objects of expenditure, shall be available for expenditure, by the agency to which available, in lieu of the 'services, labor, materials, or other property, including money', authorized to be utilized under section 2 and subsection 5 (b). All expenditures on each such project may be excluded (1) from the project construction costs to the extent the Secretary finds necessary to keep the reimbursable costs within the findings made under subsections 3 (a) (iv), 3 (a) (v), and 3 (a) (vi), and (2) from the costs that but for this subsection would be required to be returned under section 5, to the extent deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture for the successful prosecution of the project; and as to each such project the limitations on expenditures provided in sections 1 and 9 shall be inoperative. Appropriations made pursuant to section 12 shall be available for expenditures for continuation of construction on any project heretofore undertaken under the 1940 water conservation appropriation, and such expenditures and those from the 1940 water conservation appropriation may be excluded from the costs of any such project in determining the amounts required to be reimbursed, to the extent the Secretary and the Secretary of Agriculture jointly determine is necessary to keep reimbursable costs within the ability of the water users to repay. No project may be initiated for construction or, if heretofore authorized, continued under this subsection unless the Secretary, following consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, finds that the proposed construction under this subsection is justifiable as an aid in the production of needed agricultural products and the President approves said finding. The utilization of services or labor of prisoners of war under section 2 is authorized, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of said prisoners. From and after the date 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, this subsection shall no longer be of any force or effect except as to projects on which construction has been initiated or continued under this subsection prior to said date."

Sec. 6. Section 5 of the act is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(c) Where the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300, the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41

U. S. C. 5) shall not apply to any purchase or service authorized for the Department of Agriculture under this act or under the 1940 water conservation appropriation."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, REGULAR ARMY

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 997) to amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, strike out all after line 2 over to and including line 14, page 3, and insert: "That there is hereby established in the Medical Department of the Army a corps to be known as the 'Pharmacy Corps.' The Pharmacy Corps shall consist of seventy-two officers in grades from colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive. Appointments in the Pharmacy Corps, except as hereinafter provided for transfer thereto, shall be made in the grade of second lieutenant from pharmacists between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-two years who are graduates of recognized schools or colleges of pharmacy requiring four years of instruction for graduation, under such regulations and after such examinations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe. An officer of the Pharmacy Corps shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant after three years' service, to the grade of captain after six years' service, to the grade of major after twelve years' service, to the grade of lieutenant colonel after twenty years' service, and to the grade of colonel after twenty-six years' service: *Provided*, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Medical Administrative Corps on the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred to the Pharmacy Corps and commissioned in grade in such corps in addition to the seventy-two officers authorized for the corps."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman explain these amendments? As I understand it this bill provides for the addition of some 42.

Mr. MAY. That is the only change that the Senate has made.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if he can inform the House when they expect to bring in a bill increasing the allowances for dependents of veterans in this war, particularly the fathers and mothers and children.

Mr. MAY. That bill does not relate in any sense to the pending bill. As a matter of fact, we have not yet taken it up, and it has not been called to our

attention. It was introduced in the Senate only last week.

Mr. FISH. Did it not go through the Senate today?

Mr. MAY. If it did, I have had no notice of it, and I have not had time to get my committee together yet.

Mr. FISH. I hope the gentleman will get his committee together before midnight.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were concurred in and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to establish in the Medical Department of the Army a corps to be known as the pharmacy corps."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] may extend his remarks and include an address made at his request by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW], July 4, 1943, together with historical notes and certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered to the Massachusetts Members of Congress by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, Inc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MRS. RENZIE GRAHAM

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, on the last call of the Private Calendar, the bill (H. R. 550) for the relief of the estate of Renzie Graham was stricken from the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that it may be restored.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article by Mr. Chaney on Starving Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include, first, an article by Channing Pollock, and, secondly, an article by John H. Cline, both of which appeared in yesterday's Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an address I made yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an address I made on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include therein an address by Hon. Dwight Griswold, Governor of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PLOESER was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the Record.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of today's business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a very fine report on the Women's Army Corps, just created, by Father Casey, of the Women's Army Corps.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a letter to the President, one to Mr. Ickes, and a document. I have an estimate from the Public Printer. It is estimated it will require three and one-fifth pages and will cost \$144. I ask unanimous consent that it may be included notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a piece of poetry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an article from the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KENNEDY was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the Sheboygan Press of June 23, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record in two instances: First, in connection with the Governor of Louisiana, and, in the other, in connection with the Smith-Connally antistrike bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Frank C. Waldrop.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2968), making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, further insist upon the House disagreement to amendments Nos. 33 and 34, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

J. FRANK MEADOR

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1334), an act for the relief of J. Frank Meador, with Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows.

Page 1, line 5, strike out all after "appropriated," down to and including "1942" in line 10 and insert "to J. Frank Meador, of Atlanta, Ga., (1) the sum of \$500 in a lump sum as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this act and (2) the sum of

\$100 per month for each month beginning with the month in which this act is enacted and ending with the twentieth month for which such payments of \$100 are made or the month preceding the month of death of the said J. Frank Meador, whichever may be the earlier; the payment of such sums to be in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by the said J. Frank Meador as the result of having been struck by a bicycle operated by a special-delivery messenger of the Atlanta post office on June 30, 1942."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEN. WLADYSLAW SIKORSKI

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this moment to report to the House the untimely, unfortunate, and tragic death of a great soldier, statesman, and patriot, a man of great ability and renown, who was recognized as a brilliant military leader, as a strategist and tactician. I refer to the esteemed and noble Wladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and commander in chief of the valiant Polish Army. His sudden death in the crash of a British aerial transport cuts short a brilliant and most promising career which held so much substance for the emancipation and future of his beloved country and for the saddened people of Poland. His passing creates a great and unprovided emergency affecting deeply and vitally the councils of the United Nations. The void thus created must and will be filled by a worthy and able successor, worthy of the trust and of the confidence of his own people and of an anxious and bereaved world. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing I can say that would add one iota of credit or luster to the name, fame, or accomplishment of this great man. It is not my purpose therefore to eulogize General Sikorski whom I was privileged to know, to break bread with, and to discuss subjects of importance. It is my intent to place my humble, verbal wreath in tribute to his memory and to offer a silent yet fervent prayer that God shall grant unto him and all those who perished with him that eternal and heavenly peace which the world cannot give.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I also wish to join my colleagues in expressing the sorrow of the very many people caused by the passing of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile and commander of its armed forces. He died last night when a Liberator plane in which he was traveling crashed shortly after taking off from Gibraltar. The plane crashed into the sea shortly after its take-off; all of the passengers and the crew, except the pilot, were killed. It is

pathetic that among the passengers and victims was General Sikorski's daughter, Mrs. Sophia Lesniowska, 26, who was traveling with her father as liaison officer between the London headquarters of the Polish Auxiliary Territorial Service—women's forces—and the Middle East. She was wearing an A. T. S. uniform. Her husband is a prisoner of war in Germany.

General Sikorski had been visiting Polish armed forces in the Middle East and was in Cairo as recently as last Friday.

His death came at a moment when the forces which he had been organizing to fight for the liberation of Poland were at last ready to take part in the offensive they had been planning since September 1939, when their country fell before the German invaders.

General Sikorski, the leader of the Polish Nation-in-exile, was a man worthy of those whom he led, under the White Eagle of Poland. He was the Polish Premier and the commander in chief of all of the Polish armed forces and was a man who has proved his worth in times of hardship and was by destiny the one to whom all the Poles looked forward to to lead his government to the greatness in the times of peace. His voice was that traditional of the freedom-loving Poles and cried aloud at all times: "We fight for our liberty and yours." He had known the hardship of battle and was familiar with the vicissitudes inflicted upon his nation by the German invader under the leadership of the hangman Hitler.

He was born May 20, 1881, in southern Poland, the son of a gentleman farmer. His father died when he was but a child of 3, and at the age of 15 years he started to pay his own education in Krakow and later at Lwow Technical University College. He was a brilliant student of civil engineering and a general of the military arts of the first magnitude.

His whole life was devoted to the cause of Polish independence. He was on a mission to the ancient city of Baghdad where he had inspected the troops of Poland, where he declared they were ready and fit to fight in accordance with their training and ideals. Just 3 hours before the plane on which he died crashed into the sea, he went on the eve of the one hundred and sixty-seventh Independence of the American Colonies a message to the President of the United States in which he expressed the warmest felicitations and friendship of the subjugated but yet unconquered Polish Nation to the people of America, and he expressed his firm conviction that the United States of America will ever be ready to stand by and defend the cause of conquered nations as expressed in the United Nations' pact.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to join in paying a tribute and honoring the memory of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski who was killed yesterday in an airplane accident along with his staff near Gibraltar. He was commander in chief of the Polish Army and likewise Prime Minister of the exiled Polish Government, at London, England.

General Sikorski appeared twice before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives within the last year at executive sessions and presented to the committee fuller and more detailed information about the eastern European situation than anyone had done since the war began. He was an outstanding statesman and officer or he would not have been both the Prime Minister and the commander in chief of the Polish Government-in-exile. His appearance and comments before the Committee on Foreign Affairs made a great impression upon me. He was a sincere friend of our institutions and of America.

As we know in America this war broke out in Europe back on September 1, 1939, because Great Britain and France guaranteed to uphold the territorial integrity of Poland. That is what General Sikorski likewise was endeavoring to uphold as well as to restore the independence of Poland as a free and sovereign nation.

In view of the fact that the preservation of the territorial integrity of Poland was the origin of the European war, the restoration of Poland's independence and its territorial integrity should be one of its main objectives. I hope that when this war has been won by an all-out victory that there will again be a free and independent Poland based upon its pre-war territorial boundaries for which General Sikorski and the Polish people have fought, sacrificed, and died. I am opposed to a fifth partition of Poland and believe the American people will insist on the restoration of a free and independent Poland with its pre-war boundaries intact. If this is not done then General Sikorski and hundreds of thousands of patriotic Poles will have died in vain and millions of Poles will have endured the misery, suffering, human slavery, and starvation of a conquered nation likewise in vain. The memory of General Sikorski, a gallant soldier and an able statesman, lives on and will inspire and encourage the Polish people to continue the battle to restore a free and independent Poland.

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon we have just learned the sad news of the death of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, that great Polish soldier and statesman. The great white Polish eagle, the Polish symbol of freedom, liberty, and democracy, with a heart already overflowing with grief and sorrow, today is further grief stricken with the announcement of the loss of this great patriot and leader who had worked so hard and labored day and night to rebuild the Polish forces in our mutual struggle to defeat the brutal Nazis.

I had the privilege of meeting this splendid soldier on his last visit to the United States, and spent an hour listening to his interesting observations and suggestions for the future peace of the world. He loved and admired our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He highly praised the American citizens for our high ideals and principles, for our inherent burning desire to preserve de-

mocracy, freedom, and liberty, for our devotion to the principles of the "four freedoms," and prayed that God would grant our great President and Commander in Chief health and strength to carry through in this world struggle.

He had implicit faith, trust, and confidence in the President and the people of the United States. On behalf of himself and the Polish Nation he fervently expressed the indebtedness and deep gratitude that the poor unfortunate people of Poland felt toward the people of the United States.

And, likewise, it may be said, that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill reposed implicit faith and confidence in the great Polish general and Prime Minister of Poland. He was one of the great moving spirits in the Allied cause. He at all times possessed that deep, firm, and unwavering conviction that victory for the Allied cause was certain, that Nazi brutality was doomed to failure, and that the future of Poland was that of a noble and glorious nation. He possessed that spark and fighting leadership that knows no defeat. It was around this confident and fighting spirit that the refugees and remnants of the Polish Army gathered and reorganized themselves into a firm and valiant fighting force—the greatest of any of the conquered nations. As if by a miracle, these new Polish fighting forces were organized—12,000 in the Polish Air Corps in England, 30,000 in the Motorized Army Corps in England, 250,000 in the Near East, fully equipped, and in the recent words of the general "spoiling for action." Besides all of this, a reborn Polish Navy that has won the respect of the British naval men for its fearless fighting qualities and its many victorious naval engagements.

Yes; the rebirth of the Polish armed forces was astounding and unbelievable. Although defeated and vanquished by the overwhelming mechanical and numerical superiority of the Nazi hordes in September of 1939, the Poles did not lay down their arms, they did not lose their morale; all who avoided capture by the Nazis or escaped from prison camps arrived in France by way of Hungary and Rumania and entered the army then being rebuilt by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. After the collapse of France these Polish forces transferred to Scotland and England to continue their feverish work of reorganization. It was from the now famous Polish Eagle Squadron, organized on British soil, that Berlin received its first bombing.

We also read accounts of this valiant air force defending London against enemy attacks and later found that they were the spearhead of the Allied aerial attacks against the Nazi Luftwaffe. Time after time these fighting men of Poland were commended by English officers for their heroic deeds, for their valiant and unconquerable spirit. Ignoring overwhelming odds, refusing to submit to the yoke of tyranny, these Polish forces of freedom and liberty, led by the spirit exhibited by that indomitable leader, General Sikorski, distinguished themselves at

Norway, Narvik, Tobruk, in the African campaigns, on the seas, and in the air.

On the Fourth of July, the last message that the general sent shortly before he was killed, was received by President Roosevelt. He said:

I wish today, on the Fourth of July, to pay my sincere homage to the great American Nation, especially as I am spending it as a guest of the Governor of Gibraltar, where I have met some of your officers. I am convinced that under you, Mr. President, the inspired leader of the American Nation, and in close collaboration with Great Britain, the victory will soon come to the United Nations. This victory will not only crush the enemy, but also bring into being your principles of freedom and justice.

General Sikorski had been visiting the Polish armed forces in the Near East, and was just returning to London. His death came at a moment when the forces which he had been organizing to fight for the liberation of Poland were at last ready to strike, and perhaps play an important part in the coming offensive in Europe. The Polish Army in the Near East is ready. It is reverberating with the spirit of General Sikorski. Yes, "spoiling for action," is the way he described his brave legions. Though General Sikorski is gone, his spirit will lead on. The fighting spirit of Sikorski is imbued in every Pole, no matter where he be, in England, Scotland, Africa, the Near East, Russia, or in Poland. That spirit is the spirit of victory. It is the spirit that can never die. It is the spirit that will make Poland a great and glorious nation again.

General Sikorski was born in Tysow Narodowy, Galicia, on May 20, 1881, the son of a high-school teacher. His ancestors took part in the campaigns of Napoleon and in the Polish insurrection of 1830.

General Sikorski received his high-school education in Lwow and in 1908 took a degree in civil engineering at Lwow Technical University. He was drafted into the Austrian Army, served the compulsory year, 1905-6, and left the army with the rank of a second lieutenant.

He then took part in the Polish underground independence movement in Galicia, and during the First World War, when Marshal Pilsudski organized the Polish legions in Austria, he became one of the chief aides of the late marshal. He was named a lieutenant colonel and in 1916 became commander of the third regiment of the legions on the Russian-Austrian front in Volhynia with the rank of a colonel.

During the Polish-Ukrainian War in 1919 and during the Polish-Russian War in 1920 he was commander of an army corps. One of his exploits was repelling General Budenny's cavalry in the attack on Warsaw in 1920. After the war he was appointed in 1921 chief of the general staff, serving until December 16, 1922, the day the President of the Republic, Gabriel Narutowicz, was assassinated.

With a civil war threatening Poland, General Sikorski was appointed Prime Minister and Minister of Interior and

undertook the task of pacifying the country. His successor on the general staff was Marshal Pilsudski.

PREMIER UNTIL MAY 26, 1923

General Sikorski remained Premier until May 26, 1923. He restored order and succeeded in obtaining the recognition by the great powers of the Russian-Polish line of demarcation. After a vote of censure by the Diet he resigned, taking over command of another army corps.

On February 17, 1924, he was appointed Minister of War and organized the Polish Army. In the spring of 1925 he went to France, where Gen. Maxime Weygand, who served as military adviser to the Polish Army during the Polish-Russian war, became his intimate friend.

He advocated a close Polish-French policy, introducing French methods and armaments in the Polish Army and maintaining close friendship with many French generals and politicians. On November 14, 1925, he resigned as Minister of War and returned to active military service.

When Marshal Pilsudski carried out his coup d'état on May 13, 1926, General Sikorski was commander of the Lwow garrison and chief of the Southeastern Army. He disagreed with Pilsudski's policy and methods. The marshal dismissed him on March 22, 1928.

General Sikorski then went to France, where he wrote books and articles. After his return to Poland he was put under strict surveillance. He wrote many articles in foreign newspapers advocating a Polish-French alliance. In an article published on April 1, 1939, he warned that Germany was seeking to conquer the world.

ESCAPED GERMAN INVADERS

At the outbreak of the German-Polish war General Sikorski applied for active service but was not assigned. After Poland's defeat he fled to Rumania and from there to France. In September 1939, he was appointed chief commander of the Polish Legions. The next day he was made Premier of the Polish "Government of National Union" in exile.

On November 10, 1939, he was appointed generalissimo but kept his post as Premier. In 1941 General Sikorski came to the United States, where he had interviews with President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet. Last December he made his third trip to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt and also visited Mexico.

At the time of his death Premier Sikorski was working on his two most immediate objectives, the doom of Adolf Hitler and the Axis and the restoration and promotion of friendly ties with Soviet Russia. He believed the defeat of Germany was much closer than many believed.

He was hopeful that normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, broken April 26 by Moscow, would soon be restored. He disclosed in Cairo last Friday that there had been a new move to reestablish diplomatic relations.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, the shocking death of Gen. Wladyslaw

Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish Army, is a great loss to the God-fearing peoples of the world.

May the victory of the United Nations over our common enemies bring a well-earned reward to Poland for its faithfulness to her late leader, Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, who gallantly fought for freedom and liberty. May Poland emerge from this war with its boundaries restored.

That was the aim of General Sikorski, and that is the aim of the God-fearing peoples of the world.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked and grieved a moment ago to receive from our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], my first information that the great statesman, General Sikorski, is now lost to the world. I know all of you who have ever had the pleasure of meeting him or who are familiar with his career heartily share this grief and realization of the loss the world has suffered.

Along with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] I sat in those executive sessions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and marveled at the words of that distinguished gentleman as he sat across the table from me perfectly erect, thoroughly determined, and every inch a gentleman. I was so many times impressed that there was not only a great soldier and executive but a distinguished gentleman and patriot who was destined to contribute much to the future of his country and to the future of the world.

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, one of the great moving spirits in the Allied cause is dead—a champion of freedom for 33 years and more, a Polish statesman and soldier with deep feeling for the tragedy of his homeland under Nazi conquest and with unwavering faith that victory for his cause is certain, and that the victory will be followed by a rebirth of Poland.

We who met and talked with General Wladyslaw Sikorski in Washington a few months ago are shocked to learn that the Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, who was also the commander in chief of its armed forces, was killed last night when his plane crashed while he was on his way back to London from the Middle East.

Accompanying the general to death were other high officers and close associates of the Polish Army, and the general's daughter, who was a member of the Polish Auxiliary Territorial Service.

General Sikorski died in the very hour of fruition for plans long in development for participation of the free Poles in an invasion of Nazi-held Europe. He has been denied by death the opportunity and the privilege of again leading his countrymen into battle for liberty.

As an undergraduate civil engineer in central Poland, under the heel of Austria, he began his career in the cause of freedom, in the first decade of this century. He was the leader of a rifle society working for the liberation of Poland, in 1910. Subject to the Austrian draft at the beginning of the First World War, he ob-

tained a transfer to the Polish legions, and by 1916 he commanded a regiment.

By his patriotic activities he fell into the hands of the Austrian authorities, but he won release and led the Polish war against the Bolsheviks. In 1920 he was in an important command in the battle of Warsaw. In 1921 he became the Polish chief of staff.

When civil war threatened Poland in 1922, Sikorski was made Prime Minister, and while he served in that office Poland's first social insurance law was enacted. Later he became War Minister.

From 1926 to 1939 he was active in the military service of his nation. Then came the invasion of Poland by the hordes of Hitler.

It was lightning war, and Poland soon was overrun by the enemy. General Sikorski succeeded in escaping to England, and when the Polish Government-in-exile was established he was chosen as both Prime Minister and commander in chief.

In that position he traveled from London to Iran, where a large contingent of Polish troops has been stationed, and to Moscow and our Washington.

Now the forces which he has been organizing in the name of Poland to launch an offensive, together with their allied comrades against the Nazi fortifications of Europe, are ready for action; but their leader is dead.

General Sikorski will not be able to join the march to victory, nor will he enjoy the spectacle of a liberated Poland rebuilding for a better future.

But his spirit in death may lead as it would have in the living body of Sikorski. Poles everywhere, and the Allied world, pause this day in sorrow and in tribute to General and Prime Minister Sikorski, but tomorrow the spirit of the fighting Poles, which is the spirit of Sikorski, will move forward again to the battle stations.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I rise to pay my homage and respect to a great leader, General Sikorski. I have known that man many years; I knew him when Poland was regaining her strength after her other great trial and I know that Poland looked to him in the great trial through which she is now passing. I know that every person who ever knew General Sikorski admired and respected him. It will be difficult to find another man to fill his place, but I know that such a one will rise out of Poland.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I too had the privilege of listening to General Sikorski as he talked to us across the table in our committee room. While telling us about the tragedy and suffering of Poland he appeared not only as a splendid soldier but also as a great statesman. I knew then that he was among the many great soldiers and statesmen that have contributed so heroically to the glory of Poland, giving inspiration and courage to the free men fighting fiercely for freedom everywhere in the world. I had an opportunity also to talk with him after the committee meeting. That was an

honor I shall always remember. The weight of his enormous burden was obvious but also was the fighting qualities of a determined soldier.

Mr. Speaker, this morning when I read the sad news of the death of General Sikorski, I realized, as we all do, that we must not pause for an instant in our fighting to bring this war to a victorious close as soon as possible. Yesterday we celebrated our freedom, our independence, our Fourth of July. Today General Sikorski's fight and Poland's fight for freedom, although not a fact at the moment, is certain of accomplishment. They have experienced their Valley Forge. Poland and the Allied Nations have lost some great men. But General Sikorski knew well that Poland and the Allies have many great statesmen, courageous soldiers, heroic men and women who will never give up until the enemy is unconditionally defeated and the torch of freedom is burning brightly on the high altar of peace, inspiring goodwill and faith again in the hearts of men.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

(Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.)

OVEROPTIMISM OUR REAL WAR DANGER TODAY

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 6 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. STARNES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, there is a widespread and a growing danger throughout our Nation. As Representatives of our people we shall fail our duty if we do not take active steps to counteract it. I speak of the grave peril born of the belief that this war is practically won. Such wishful and completely unfounded daydreaming is actually imperiling our armed forces as they prepare to carry the attack to our enemies.

That belief has translated itself into overemphasis of post-war thinking, absenteeism, relaxation, and a general slackening of effort that sent the production of arms and ammunition down for the month of May. All indications are that the figures for June will be none too good. This is in the face of the absolute necessity that our armament program be stepped up and up throughout all of 1943.

Do we lack imagination as a people? Must we wait for the casualty lists to roll in before we will believe that it is going to cost us dearly to crack and penetrate the fortress of Nazi-held Europe and the Jap dominated network of the Pacific. Seventeen million heavily armed enemy

fighting men are not going to be wished out of existence. Nor if we listen to the words of a man who is in a position to know, will we hope that our enemies can be brought to submission through bombing alone.

I quote from General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army:

I think it proper to express a word of caution against hasty conclusions or impromptu conceptions regarding the utilization of air power or any special weapon in the conduct of this war. I am convinced more and more each day that only by a proper combination of war-making means can we achieve victory in the shortest possible time and with the greatest economy in life. Pantelleria was an experiment, for which there appeared to be, and proved to be a sound logical basis. However, the situation there was unique as to the character of the island, the quality of the garrison, the complete naval control of the surrounding waters, and the proximity of allied airfields. The victory of Tunisia was favored by overwhelming air power, but the result would have been a stalemate without aggressive ground and naval action.

Your adversary may be hammered to his knees by bombing but he will recover unless the knock-out blow is delivered by the ground army, with infantry and artillery as important as tanks and antiaircraft, and engineer and signal troops vital to the whole.

Such a closely knit combination of power and driving force cannot be possible if great segments are to fall short of requirements.

I again quote. This time from the Honorable Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War:

The War Department is concerned over the Army production situation.

Production in May of matériel for the ground forces supply program, which was scheduled to rise 2 percent from \$1,553,000,000 in April to \$1,582,000,000 in May, actually declined 3½ percent to \$1,494,000,000.

This 5½ percent failure of production in dollars reflects a much more grave situation when considered in terms of actual arms, ammunition, and equipment which was not delivered to the Army. This means that troops in training must be deprived of critical equipment in order to supply troops being shipped overseas and those already overseas. If this situation continues, even our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment.

The Army has the men and the transportation. Industry has the men and materials. Management and labor must deliver the supplies on schedule and as planned, or the opportunity to exploit recent military successes will be lost.

This is the most critical period in military supply. "Too little and too late" now will cost hundreds of thousands of lives tomorrow.

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces, commenting on this falling off in production has said:

The overconfidence which caused a great part of the let-down was the result of several factors. Favorable news from the battle fronts caused many to conclude that victory is now just around the corner, and that feeling took some of the fire and determination away from many industrial leaders, workers, and large segments of the public.

It is tragic indeed that this should happen, for the victories which brought about the overconfidence and resultant let-up in pro-

duction, actually created an increasingly urgent need for the equipment which failed to come off the production line because of the let-down. The Tunisian victory, coming earlier than many conservative estimates held to be possible, speeded up the day of European invasion with all it will require in men, weapons, and matériel. It paved the way for us to sweep the enemy from the Mediterranean. By shortening our supply lines the time needed for each cargo ship to make a delivery was considerably reduced. This was equivalent to adding hundreds of thousands of tons of capacity to our cargo fleets. The vastly increased amount of shipping space thus made available requires that we have the weapons and supplies ready to load into it. If the weapons are not ready, invasion cannot be carried out on schedule, and such a delay means prolonging the war at the needless cost of lives of our troops.

Germany and Japan have been put on the defensive. Put there by the miracle of the combined power of our great production and our military forces. Failure to sustain that miracle—failure to increase it at this moment will be a tragedy. This is the time to surge forward with new vigor and increase of effort. It is not the time to lean back and congratulate ourselves. We must assure a victory that cannot, must not stop short of complete and unconditional surrender of our foes.

Our way is clear; as representatives of our people who must be united in this effort. We must crush these false illusions. If this war is stalemated and prolonged through smug and erroneous concepts of a victory already assured we shall pay a ghastly price. We shall pay with needlessly wasted lives of our fighting men and we shall have lost forever all hope of preserving the fabric of freedom, of enterprise, of labor, of thought, or movement, in short of virtually all freedom and liberty itself.

Too many of us have forgotten those days when Mr. Hitler was beating his breast and crying out to the world that America was weak and that democracy could not fight a successful total war. These words were not words of oratory alone. Knowing the power of the armies that he had built under slavery, he was convinced he was speaking the truth. Since Pearl Harbor we have thrown that lie back into his teeth through a unity that Hitler and his cohorts could not even imagine. But now we must realize that we stand at the very crisis of our effort. Now those sacrifices we were going to be called upon to make are here and very real. For the first time we have seen signs that our home front is seriously lagging in meeting the challenge. If we are the voices of our people we must raise these voices to cry out against this threat. God forbid that the minor triumphs we have accomplished destroy what we have built. I charge you as Members of this great body with the individual duty to combat with every word, thought, and deed this first real threat to our war to victory and freedom.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. McKENZIE and Mr. COMPTON asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize Members now who have claimed time under special orders. The Chair thinks that in all probability the conference report will be ready around 6:15 or 6:30.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] for 6 minutes.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS AND THE HOME FRONT

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the House is about to complete a portion of its work and the Members will go home to their districts. At the outset may I say that I am very far from making one of those familiar speeches just before a time like this when somebody gets up and says: "Mr. Speaker, we ought not to recess until we have taken care of thus-and-so." I can think of several things I would like to see the House do, but I am sure that the most important thing for all the membership of this House is to go home. For my part it has been impossible for me to be in my district since last fall. I know that when I am able to go home it is going to do me a great deal of good. It is going to bring me some basic encouragement just as it always does because I am going to find that fundamentally there is something very solid, very true, and very dependable in the hearts of those people.

It so happens, strangely enough, that the note I most wanted to strike in these few moments is practically the same as that which the gentleman from Alabama just struck except that I want to apply it in a little different way.

It is my conviction that we have not yet learned to act on the problems of our home front as we would do if the fires of this war had burned as deeply into our souls as they will before we are through. I do not think that to a sufficient extent small and minor, petty considerations, wrangling and conflict have been done away with. And I am afraid that to some degree that fact reflects itself in some of the violent conflicts we have seen in various parts of our country in recent weeks. If there is one thing that ought to be overcome so far as every one of us is concerned, and I am not making preachment here to anybody else any more than I am to myself, it is the tendency on the part of economic groups and organizations, political groups and organizations, yes and even Members of Congress, to try to lay the blame for things that go wrong on somebody else. For one thing we have got to see the need of a spirit of unity and comradeship among all who truly love this country. And a very good way to start in bringing this about is by each person asking himself the question: "Where have I fallen down and where have I been wrong?" not where the other fellow has been. When Members go home to their districts one of the main things they are going to try to do is to find out what it is that the people most desire.

I think we are going to find certain things. We are going to find, first, the

people saying: "We want, more than anything else, a clarification of some of these issues. We do not know quite where we stand on things, and we are not quite certain what the Government's policy is about them."

FUNDAMENTAL ANSWER TO INFLATION

I do not want to prophesy, but I am certain that many of us will come back with the conviction that one of the things the people desire more than anything else is a specific declaration on the part of the Congress as to what the policy of this Government is going to be with regard to the control of inflation and with regard to the stabilization of our economy in this country. I think it would be well for us to ask our people this question: Whether they would prefer, on the one hand, the continuation of a tremendous effort on the part of the O. P. A. to control in intimate detail, as it is now attempting to do, the price levels of this country, or whether they would prefer to see this Congress enact such legislation in the form of taxation plus a compulsory-savings program so as to attack the inflation problem at its root and to be able thereafter to put a stop completely to the sale of bonds to commercial banks for the new money which they create, thus causing inflation and adding immeasurably to the national debt. We have little right, Mr. Speaker, to criticize O. P. A. or other Government agencies when, as some Members have done, the only "remedy" proposed is to so cripple the agency by cutting its appropriation as to render it even more difficult for it or the local boards to handle their job. But we have our choice between attacking this problem at its root in the manner I have described or doing the best we can with an admittedly difficult situation and taking our share of the medicine and the trouble that comes instead of laying it all at somebody else's door.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If those steps were taken, namely, on taxation and savings and the elimination of commercial-bank financing, does the gentleman agree with me that the O. P. A. would be absolutely unnecessary?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I agree with the gentleman 90 percent.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is close enough.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The reason I do not make that 100 percent is because the tremendous draft of the war demand on certain commodities might, and, I think, would, in the case of monopolistic control of some commodities, make it necessary to use some means to prevent those particular groups from taking undue advantage and charging far more than they should for the things under their control. Aside from that if you had those things in effect the O. P. A. as a pricing agency would become largely unnecessary. I said that very thing the day we passed the first Price Control Act.

Mr. WRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. You would have to have rationing? Under any plan you would have to have rationing of food?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes, as long as the war lasts you would have to ration, because as soon as you have a scarcity of commodities which the people need it is the only fair way to get them distributed. Inflation and the increased cost of living are two different things, not the same thing. Increased wages and increased farm prices are not the cause of inflation. The cause of inflation is the fact that there is more money put into circulation than there are consumers' goods to buy with it. These other things are the result.

POLICY FOR FAIR STABILIZATION

In the second place, if those fundamental steps are taken you could achieve a stabilization on the basis of fairness and justice by applying three simple rules: First, tie wages to the cost of living, as has been done successfully in other nations. Say that wages shall not increase unless the cost of living increases, but that there will be an increase in wages if the cost of living increases. In other words, we take the responsibility. Further, we have to make a distinction between those wages which have increased substantially and sometimes very largely, and the income of many other workers and salaried people that have not increased at all. There should be different treatment in these two cases.

As to farm prices, I think we should lay it down as the principle that under no circumstances shall any incentive or subsidy payments be made in lieu of or as a partial substitute for fair and just parity prices in the market to the farmer. But if necessary to gain increased production over and beyond what those prices can make possible for the farmer to produce, or if necessary to secure unusual crops needed for the war, then, beyond that fair parity price or support price or whatever standards might be set, it must be possible to make such payments to the producer himself as will enable him to produce those things but without increased prices to the consumer.

In the third place, as far as the subsidization is concerned—I say this very frankly and as one who voted to sustain the President's veto the other day because I thought that bill was much too broad—I do believe that instead of a broad, generalized subsidy affecting all persons throughout the Nation, many of whom, including people like ourselves, ought to sacrifice some of their standard of living as a very small contribution to this war, it would be much more to the point to say that as to those groups of people whose incomes have not been increased, as, for example, the dependents of soldiers whom we provide with certain allotments—and certainly we are responsible for the purchasing power of that money—and as to a number of other

groups of people, we will make it possible for their purchasing power to be increased per dollar by some adaptation on a sound basis of the stamp plan which we have already worked out and used practically for a long time.

FULBRIGHT RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker, I want to say also that I think when we go home we are going to find our people in overwhelming percentage in favor of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Fulbright], which in simple and direct terms states that the United States is not going to make the same mistakes that were made after the last war, but that this time we will keep faith with the men who are fighting and giving their lives and will build a lasting peace in their names.

Mr. Speaker, recently I sent many thousands of copies of a questionnaire out to my district. I got more than 3,200 replies, although people had to make out a very long questionnaire with 33 questions on it, and pay postage on their replies. I put a summary of those replies in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at page A3371.

Among those questions was one where the wording was almost exactly the wording of the Fulbright resolution, although I had never read it. More people answered that question than any other question in the questionnaire. Of those who answered, 96 percent said they were in favor of the United States participating in an international organization and an international machinery after this war for the prevention of future aggression and future wars.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE HOME FRONT?

And now I want to speak generally about our home-front problem.

Times without number we have heard it said that American fighting men are winning the war on the battlefields of the world, but that the war might be lost on the home front.

Times without number we have also heard dark prophecies to the effect that, whereas we are going to win the war in a military sense, we may well lose the peace and hence fail to gain the hopes and ideals for which we now fight.

Why should these things be?

I have thought about it a great deal, and I believe I know the answer. I have suggested it already. We do not yet feel how deep this crisis is. Selfishness still stalks the land; men still contend with one another over small and mean issues; the hand of each group is set against other groups; the old fights and issues we will not leave behind, for they are easy and appealing and familiar. We so far have simply been unwilling to live and think and act as if we stand at one of the greatest—if not the very greatest—turning points in the whole history of the world. Too many of us here at home are acting as if we could take military victory in this war absolutely for granted. And we cannot. Even if we could be certain of military victory we have as yet no solid ground on which to base a belief that we who occupy positions of responsi-

bility at home are going to be completely true to the trust every soldier must put in us to do our part to win the peace and to be prepared to solve by democratic means the domestic problems that will follow after it.

It is too often "the other fellow's fault"—not ours. And we act in too many instances almost as if it were more important to prove the other fellow wrong than for America to be strong and hopeful and united in her hour of great-trial.

It is strong medicine and there are one or two sentences in it with which I do not agree but I am going to read to the House at this point an editorial which appeared recently in the Saturday Review of Literature. It reads as follows:

There is something curiously paradoxical today in the changed relationship between the book and film world and the everyday world in which Americans live. Once—and not many years ago at that—many of us picked up a book or went to the movies for an hour or two of escape. But the war has reversed that. Today we live in what is actually a world of escape and take a brief dip into reality every now and then in our diversions.

When you read on-the-spot reports such as Guadalcanal Diary, by Richard Tregaskis, or Men of Bataan, by John Hersey, or Queens Die Proudly, by W. L. White, or One World, by Wendell Willkie; or even books of fiction such as The Dead Look On, by Gerald Kersh, or The Voice of the Trumpet, by Robert Henriques—when you read these books you are strangely lifted out of the fantastic and unreal world that is America today and plumped into a world of substance and reality, a world where basic values are at stake, where blood is flowing in mounting torrents to keep the meaning of America alive.

The contrast is even more striking with motion pictures—perhaps because the film is a much more compact and dramatically effective vehicle than books. You go to see a film such as In Which We Serve, or Desert Victory, or Prelude to War, and come away dazed and blinking—dazed because your brief excursion into the real world of 1943 has been full of raw stuff; blinking because it is difficult to get adjusted again to the world you actually have to live in and work in. This world is much different from the one you have seen when it took shape on the screen. This world—that is, the American world today—is an incredible world which no word describes so aptly and tragically as the word "escape"—in the sense that we are detached from the needs of the present.

Does "escape" seem too harsh when applied to America? How else would you describe a nation that is in a fight to the death yet thinks it can afford the luxury of interminable wrangling, pulling, tugging? How else would you describe a nation where there are men in Congress who regard as their main enemy not Hitler but the President of the United States, and who count as a supreme triumph anything that will embarrass, hamstring, or obstruct him? How else would you describe a nation where the abolition of Government agencies, regardless of the nature of their work or their urgency on the war front or home front or both, is eagerly sought by the congressional blocs not to expedite the war against Germany and Japan but to expedite the war against a competing political party? How else would you describe a nation where efforts to stabilize wages and prices and taxes are constantly thwarted because each group wants the other group to make whatever sacrifices have to be made;

where organized pressure groups are relentlessly grubbing and grabbing whatever they can while the getting is good? And finally, how else would you describe a nation where there are race riots and devastating and irresponsible strikes.

Don't take comfort in the notion that this is the democratic way. This is not the democratic way, unless we are to say that the democratic way is disintegration and insanity. There is always a wide margin in democracy for cleavages and divergences; indeed, in normal times democracy thrives on them. But there comes a time when the margin must shrink, when differences must be subordinated to common resolution in the face of a common danger. To stray far out beyond the margin, to allow what are really minor differences to become magnified and intensified to the point where more important issues are side-tracked or obscured; to obstruct or impede the national welfare because of petty politics or prejudice—all this is inexplicable treason.

Yet the profoundly disturbing reality is that this is the picture of America today—a nation which has yet to grasp the imperatives of the hour. There is no home front in the sense that there is a solid wall of resistance. There is no such wall and we may as well face it. Selfishness, shortsightedness, stubbornness have eaten into the wall and have left big, gaping openings. Armies can win battles and nothing more. It is the nation as a whole which alone can prove its ability to survive.

Can it be that when it comes to a show-down we haven't got what it takes? Can it be that a nation born in the blood of freedom's battle has so far wandered from its heritage as to be ignorant of the bold requirements of continued freedom and self-preservation? Can it be that all these internal explosions will serve only to pave the way for the destruction, demolition, or overthrow of American democracy at home without a single enemy shell, bullet, or bomb touching our shores? If so, we had better call the boys home now, for there is nothing left for them to save.—N. C.

We are fighting this war to preserve the opportunity of people to be free. We are fighting it to build a world wherein the ideas that made Hitler possible, that made Japanese imperialism and deceit possible cannot exist. We are fighting again to keep democracy alive in the world. But it is not democracy to quarrel over position and rank and public approval when the enemy is at the gates.

It is an old, old tradition of Anglo-Saxon peoples that they do not fear in time of common danger to lay aside their quarrels, to give up the indulgence of selfishness or self-will or self-righteousness, and, accepting such leadership as they have, to go forward together with spirit until the danger has been passed. Through the years we have done this. And we have not doubted but that the freedom and peacetime ways we temporarily laid down would be taken up again as soon as the war was won.

So far in this war it has for some reason been different. Many millions of the people of the country have followed the tradition. But they have seen with consternation many others fail to do it. They have sometimes seen Congress fail to do it; they have sometimes seen officials of the executive branch of the Government fail to do it. They have seen one organized economic group after an-

other fail to rise above its own self-interest.

Part of this is due to years through which some Americans have developed habits of thought and action which simply do not fit with the war needs of our Nation. For example, Republican Middle Western William Allen White a few days ago wrote editorially in his *Emporia Gazette* as follows:

WHO RUNS THE WAR?

It is silly to say New Dealers run this war show. It's run largely by absentee owners of amalgamated industrial wealth, men who either directly or through their employers control small minority blocks, closely organized, that manipulate the physical plants of these trusts. Also, for the most part, these managerial magnates whom one meets in Washington are decent Americans. For the most part, they are giving to the American people superb service. They have great talents. If you touch them in 9 relations of life out of 10, they are kindly, courteous, Christian gentlemen. But in the tenth relation, where it touches their own organization, they are stark mad, ruthless, unchecked by God or man, paranoiacs, in fact, as evil in their designs as Hitler. They are determined to come out of this war victors for their own stockholders. . . . This attitude of the men who control the great commodity industries and who propose to run them according to their own judgment and their own morals does not make a pretty picture for the welfare of the common man. These international combinations of industrial capital are fierce troglodyte animals with tremendous power and no social brains. They hover like the old Silurian reptiles about our decent, more or less Christian, civilization like great dragons in this modern day when dragons are supposed to be dead.

There Editor White puts his finger, I believe, on the reason we are short of metals, short of steel, for instance, and I could document that story if I had time.

Not that Americans today are bad or dishonest or that they do not love their country enough to give their own or their sons' lives for it. It is not that. It is simply that we have not yet learned to love her enough to sacrifice our past short-sightedness and prejudice and selfishness in her cause.

SOMETIMES IT'S NOT THE OTHER FELLOW'S FAULT

Nor will we be doing that until we see—until every economic group and individual, every political organization, and every civic organization sees—that other people are sometimes right; that the people as a whole are almost always right and that on the other hand the group or organization they belong to is sometimes wrong—and so are we as individuals.

WHY BUREAUCRATS?

We have become experts in laying blame on somebody else. The bureaucrats, for example. They have made plenty of mistakes, some of them have been arrogant with Members of Congress, and—what is worse—with the American people. There are probably too many of them in some agencies.

But, after all, without certain governmental controls and direction we could not fight the war at all. We have just

got to make the best of the war and its exactions upon us all. And repeatedly I have sat here in the House and listened to Members get up and castigate certain agencies, because they have not done a better job, and then turn right around and propose to cut the appropriation for the agency so severely that it would be quite impossible for them to do a good job. This is neither fair nor responsible action. If an agency is not doing a good enough job, what it needs is better personnel; not worse than what it has. If we are angry about black markets, maybe the O. P. A. needs more competent people to do enforcement work. But the remedy proposed is that they have less people. And then, no doubt, there will be more criticism—a good deal of it justified, perhaps—and more blame put upon O. P. A. when part of the fault lies in a penny-wise, pound-foolish attitude right here.

Furthermore, it is well to remember as I said earlier that the reason we have O. P. A. controlling the whole price economy of America is because of certain things Congress has not done. At present not one Member would dare seriously propose that we do away with O. P. A. So some of us just propose to make it inefficient. Does that make sense?

But there is—there always has been another way. It is to apply the one basic cure for inflation, which is taxes and compulsory saving and appropriate monetary policy. Take constructive action here and then we can talk about sharply curtailing O. P. A.'s functions and reduce the number of bureaucrats safely.

On November 25, 1941, when the original Price Control Act was under consideration, I said this to the House:

In all honesty I must say that if we do nothing to increase the supply of consumer goods and if we do nothing to establish a stable and dependable, not to say a constitutional, monetary system, then an attempt to set up a Government bureau and tell it to control prices and prevent inflation is going to be like telling that bureau to sit on a steam safety valve with the fires at white heat and new fuel being added under the boilers. It is one thing to set up an agency to prevent certain prices from soaring way above all the rest of them. That we probably must do. But it is quite another thing to try to control the whole price level by means of government decisions and rulings.

If, therefore, we want to really prevent inflation, we have got to do things that will attack it in fundamental fashion and which will be as effective in preventing deflation in the future as they are in preventing inflation now. If we could increase the output of goods and bring it up even with the supply of dollars we have to buy goods with, that would be a real answer. And if we could establish a monetary and credit system based on sound principles which would keep the supply of buying power always in line with and geared to the production of goods for sale, then we would have the problem solved—not only for this crisis but for all time to come.

But what, you ask, should be done at a time when real inflation might threaten, when prices did start to go up seriously? Remembering the definitions I have given, there would be two things to do: First, not to create any more new money or credit un-

til increasing production of goods caught up with the money supply, and, second, to levy such taxes as would be effective in reducing the amount of money in circulation so as to bring the prices back to normal. That is very important, for, after all is said and done, this method—balancing money creation and taxes in proper proportion—is the sound way, the only sound way, to prevent inflation and deflation. If we will use this way, we will be building a system that can absolutely prevent deflation after this thing is over. And that is quite as important as preventing inflation now. Under these circumstances all that would be needed in the way of price-control legislation would be, as I have said, a measure enabling ceilings to be put on special prices which, without any sound reason, are jacked up beyond the general level of other prices. That would not be dangerous, and in the emergency it might do a lot of good. And, most important, with the kind of monetary system I have described it would be successful.

Our country is in the midst of a total war which has inevitably twisted our domestic economy completely out of shape. We must expect to employ extraordinary means in at least some instances to achieve the necessary result of girding our Nation to fight this total war successfully. The fundamental things are appropriate taxes and compulsory savings. They can really stop inflation, for they can be used as substitutes for having the banks create the billions of dollars of new money they are now creating. We face a twofold problem. First, we must get full production, especially of food, and we must provide the necessary incentives to get it. Second, we have millions of consumers whose incomes have not increased a bit since the war and to whom we owe a duty to see they do not bear the whole burden of rising living costs. There are, however, right and wrong ways to use subsidies and they are altogether likely to be inflationary in their effect unless used with extreme caution.

I am frank to say I do not like the idea of subsidizing the entire Nation generally out of the Public Treasury. I am not opposed, however, to the use of incentive payments direct to producers to obtain needed production, so long as such payments are never used to hold a price to the farmer below a fair parity price. Nor am I opposed to providing assistance for low-income or fixed-income consumers, such as soldiers dependent on allowances we provided, veterans, old-age pensioners, white-collar workers, and similar groups who have thus far borne the whole weight of increased living costs. But these groups could be fairly dealt with, as I previously pointed out, through some such device as a revival of the stamp plan as a means of meeting this particular need and problem.

Congress may well be correct in opposing some of the proposals of the Executive, but Congress will be dead wrong if it does not substitute therefor a constructive proposal of its own in every case.

HOME-FRONT PROBLEM IS ONE PROBLEM

We need to consider the problem of our home front as a whole—as one problem, not a lot of separate ones.

We need a policy as to wages. I have suggested such a policy. Perhaps someone can improve upon it. But above all we should define a policy.

A policy—a workable and a fair one—as to farm prices is needed. That, too, I have tried to outline very briefly. And we need an answer for consumers; that is, for the lower income consumers.

One policy is to freeze everything. It has been talked of a good deal. I do not see how it can be done, however, short of drafting the whole economy—men and machines, factories, mines, and money—for the service of the Nation. Even that step we should not fear too much if it is needed to save our Nation.

But short of that there are other ways, I believe, to solve the problem. They are not soft or easy or popular. But they will work.

I use the specific cases only as examples. But they are taken from the problem that is our No. 1 wartime job on the home front—namely, provision of a fair return to all without letting an inflationary spiral get started.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

There is something else—something every soldier thinks of when he is not thinking about the war itself and his chance of survival. It is preparation now for the problems of the post-war world. I hoped most earnestly that before the recess we would act to set up a congressional agency to deal with that problem. We have destroyed the National Reserves Planning Board. The problem is squarely in the lap of Congress. To neglect it is not only to risk confusion and Executive dictation as to measures to be taken to meet the economic problems of the post-war period. To neglect it is to break faith with every man in uniform. As soon as we return I believe we will act on this, for I believe we will find the people demanding it.

WHAT HITLER AND THE JAPS WANT

I close where I began. If there is one thing Hitler and the Japanese overlords might wish above all things else, it is strife and conflict among us here in America. Nothing can help them quite so much as our refusal to be as big people—as big in attitude and mind and soul—as the times demand. Nothing can help the enemies of America as much as our failure to sacrifice pettiness and prejudice and selfishness and attachment to that which is small and unimportant. For it is out of people's failure to purge these things from their hearts in the fires of war that there arise fruitless and unnecessary political conflict, riot, and bloodshed in our streets, racial and class antagonisms.

Where have I been wrong?

Where have I failed to do my part?

Wherein have I been less a true patriot than I should have been?

These are the questions that must be asked throughout this land and in this Congress. We must ask them about ourselves, not about other people. This is where we have fallen down.

There will be time to fix blame. There will be time to look to our rights. But that time is not now.

I am not interested in what is past. I am not concerned as to whose fault has caused some of the conflict on our home front. All I want to say today is that every one of us is in part to blame if we have not seen clearly the tremendous issues of this war, if we have not stood so appalled by the vast significance of this world-wide task in which we play a part if we have not learned to look upon every other loyal American as a fellow worker in that task and willingly sacrificed to our country not alone our blood and treasure, but every minor conflict among us, every petty wrangle, every short-sighted or selfish consideration as well, for these things are the roots of our trouble. They are what is wrong with the Home Front.

Millions of men are fighting and dying for this country. Other millions of men and women are working long and tedious hours in the field and factories. Mothers are bearing children, rearing them under the difficulties of wartime to be the Americans of the future.

America's future and America's present hope is in the heart and mind and muscles and skills and hopes and aspirations of the people. These things are real. The problems are real. The terrible danger of this war is real.

And whoever, therefore, fails to work with all his might against every force and every tendency that divides our people or causes conflict among them in these desperate days fails in his duty to his country. I do not speak to others more than to myself. Nor do I believe we will fail. What I do believe is that gradually, throughout this Nation, a new spirit will come out of the very trouble of the time—a spirit as broad as America, and as noble as the ideals that made her strong and free.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is recognized for 10 minutes.

HUMANITY MUST NOT BE DENIED THE FRUITS OF VICTORY

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, this is the day on which most of the country has commemorated the Nation's birthday, the Fourth of July having been Sunday. On days like these it is customary to send our greetings to the boys at the battle front. It is proper that we should do so. If I may, however, I should like to suggest that final victory rests here, not there. Here in these Halls final victory will be determined. Here we shall say whether they fight in vain.

"The Congress shall have power," the Constitution says, "to raise and support armies." And so, by the labor and pain of debate, we give birth to a great army. We cheer the boys. We vote them medals. We raise their pay. We brag how well we feed them, nurse them, arm them. We vote dollars in a grand manner. But do we support them? The coming days will tell.

Yesterday I learned that a young major, in truth a boy of 27, had died in gallant action somewhere in the southern seas. He was only one of the eight or possibly ten million men and boys—

yes, and girls—of my land who may face enemy fire before the year ends. For what? To avenge?

As they fight, others fall and the mountain of sacrifice grows and grows. Pearl Harbor. Bataan on Pearl Harbor. Guadalcanal on Bataan. Kasserine on Guadalcanal. Attu on Kasserine Pass. And from the enemy prisons word comes that 600 have died who waited in vain for aid to reach the Philippines. Each death cries for more. Vengeance is the cruelest mockery devised in the name of war.

The boy whose death I learned yesterday—what did he die for? To be avenged? No; he died to make mankind itself free from the scourge of war.

"I do not want to die," one boy wrote his mother, "but I shall not mind too much; I shall not care about my dreams if the next crop of boys can have theirs."

Can it be that twice in our generation a crop of youth will die in vain? It is inconceivable. Some counseled isolation. Some intervention. What matters which, now? We armed. War came. These boys give up their dreams and go out to fight. And they do fight. And they die.

Is there one among us who will not do all that he can to see they do not die in vain?

In my part of the West people still living remember when each man was his own law. A day came, however, when a few men said, "The time has come for law and order. We all expect to live here. We are all part of this community." Those men accepted the responsibility of making life and property safe; yes, and of making safe the dreams which young men have. Can we do less when nations come of age? Can we do less when our earth becomes a small world?

The boy of whose death I learned yesterday was only 7 when first I knew him. Must boys forever die at 27 or 17 or 37 because older men fail to translate battle-field victories into agreements that can endure?

When a child learns to walk, he does not skip, dance, and run. He takes one step at a time, a simple step. Should not nations walk together before they run? Let us take simple steps. Let us make simple commitments. Why should we not proceed as men did when they established law and order in a frontier community? They simply said that they would maintain order and that they would provide law and courts of justice. They did not say that changes could never be made. They merely said that ways would be found to handle disputes without bloodshed.

Mr. Speaker, the responsibility upon this Congress is not discharged when we pass a draft law nor even when we pass the largest appropriation bills in history. The responsibility upon us to support our armies is to protect the victories they win. To support them is not merely to feed them and arm them; it is to write agreements which will let the nations of the world live without war.

Simple steps have been suggested in resolutions now before the Congress. Let them be explained to our people this summer and let us make clear that they

do not commit this Nation to any vast, involved scheme of national disintegration or international entanglement. The favored proposals, as I understand them, in effect, merely say two things; and in the form to be finally enacted we can make sure they say only two things:

First. That we will join with other nations of good will to maintain order; which means and should mean that anyone who breaks the peace will be punished, including those guilty for today's terrible crime.

Second. That we will join with other nations of like mind to provide law. That means a little machinery. It should not be too complicated, not too elaborate. There should be assurance of a forum for the discussion of problems that threaten the common peace. There should be a place for nations to refer differences they cannot settle alone.

Beyond these things it would not be wise now to go. Our task is not easy. We must not make it more difficult than it is. We must not allow ourselves to focus attention upon points of disagreement; we must apply ourselves to the things we have in common. People work together only when they have a common purpose and when they work on matters in which they find a common interest. Nations will learn to live together in the same way. We must try to succeed.

In our own national development, we took one step at a time. Committees of correspondence acquainted the colonies with each other before they formed the Continental Congress. Independence was maintained under the Articles of Confederation for several years before the Constitution came to form a more perfect union. In the international field, why try to take more than one step at a time?

Mr. Speaker, in venturing to raise my voice on this subject today, I do it in all humility but in all sincerity.

I was part of that other crop of boys who went out to the great adventure in 1917 and 1918, fanatical in our desire to win a war we were told was the war to end war. Scores, yes hundreds, of other men in this body were in that class. We came back, most of us unscarred.

Now we have seen this new generation go out to finish the job we did not. Yes, we have sent them out to do it, and to die if need be in doing it. And it will not be wrong that they have gone again if we finish the job this time. It will not be tragedy if we do our part in the parliaments and the council chambers of the world. The tragedy—and it would be of all the worst, the unforgivable tragedy—if the destruction of this war, the outpouring of wealth, and the sacrifice of young lives should be in vain.

It will be tragedy, Mr. Speaker, only if having paid the costs, humanity is denied the fruits of victory—a world freed from the scourge of war.

WE WILL DISCOVER WHEN WE GO HOME THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL FORCES OF DEMOCRACY ARE COMING UP FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to make one or two suggestions to the Members of the House who are going home. It is necessary to go home once in a while and get a contact with the folks who have us hired, to see what the boss has to say. When you get home this time you will be surprised, if you have not been home lately, to discover how smart the boss is, how soundly he is thinking, how clear his notions are with regard to some of the things that need to be done. To me, that is the most fascinating thing connected with this remarkable period in which we are now in responsibility, and the most hopeful.

It seems to me that anybody who has studied the nature of democratic government, the influences which control its policies, and the thing which must guide it, should know that it has been provided in nature clearly that human beings may be free, that they may operate systems of self-government. That was not decided by those who met in the Federal Constitutional Convention; it was decided by God Almighty in the Counsels of Infinite Wisdom. There is nothing accidental about it at all.

The thing that has been provided for the guidance of free people is public opinion. You may think that a great statesman determines public policies. There is definitely a place for leadership, but many of the so-called great statesmen see the thing moving and get in ahead and grab the flag.

Every student of the fundamental forces that control government, that renew democracy, must know that the strength that renews democracy comes from the bottom up, from the body of the people. That fact is fascinating. I am talking about something that we must understand and be respectful to if we are to preserve a democratic government in these involved and complex situations in which human beings now live. We have reached the end when intelligent human beings depend upon the guidance of government by the theories of men. I do not think there is a bit of doubt about it. I have been here 30 years and I have been studying this. As far as I know all other people who have studied the thing have arrived at the same conclusion that operating a great system of democratic government is a practical thing, not a theory. It is a serious business. Governments, like every other thing that human beings can discover on earth, are governed by natural laws. It is strange we do not recognize that as a practical proposition.

The would-be physician goes to school for a long time to learn the laws of God Almighty that govern the human body. There used to be two sorts of doctors when I was a kid. One was the physician, the real doctor, who had studied these laws. When he went out to attend anyone who was sick he tried to find out what was the matter with the sick person. He did not ask what he wanted, but he prescribed that which his examination

indicated should be prescribed, and that which was the sort of thing the patient needed, and the sick person took the medicine whether it tasted good or not. He wanted to get well. The quack was the fellow who had a quick, sure, pleasant remedy, no matter what was wrong with the patient. He tried to find out what kind of medicine the patient wanted and he prescribed it. He drove around with a sporty team and wore a silk hat and did lots of advertising, and also gave a lot of dope to keep the people from knowing they were hurting. Of course, there are not many folks here now of the quack class in this body, but I have seen once in a while one or two people in public life who tried to find out what the people wanted and who said to them, "Boys, just give me your support and I will not only give you what you want but I will give you more of the same sort."

The people seem to be catching on to the fact that those operating a system of democratic government have got to determine what is the thing that is needed to be done, and then do it, whether it is easy or not, and must permit statesmen to sit in the councils of the Nation instead of quacks and tell them what they honestly believe, just as they would expect a real doctor to act. We will find some mighty encouraging indications when we go home insofar as the recovery of democratic fitness on the part of the people is concerned. Mighty encouraging it is to those of us who really believe in democratic government, a government by the people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement upon the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 108, 162, and 163.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 96, 99, 154½, 155, and 157; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,270,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 98: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 98, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 100: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 100, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$57,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,350,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Provided, That appropriations heretofore made"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "Shasta Dam, reservoir and power plant, \$10,900,000; Keswick Dam and power plant, \$1,474,000; Friant Dam and Reservoir, \$595,000; transmission line to Shasta substation, \$400,000; Friant-Kern Canal, \$7,000,000; Madera Canal, \$1,000,000; Contra Costa Canal, \$500,000; Contra Costa laterals, \$500,00; and examinations, surveys, and water rights, \$200,000; in all, \$22,569,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 111: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 111, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 115: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 115, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$265,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 9 of said amendment strike out the figure "\$4,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$64,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 158: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 158, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "twenty-two"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$31,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 174: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 174, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$16,170,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 113, 119, and 156.

JED JOHNSON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the further conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

No. 15: Provides that \$3,270,000 of the unobligated balance of funds available to the Bonneville Power Administration shall be available for operating and marketing expenses, instead of \$3,200,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,287,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, and 105, relating to construction of reclamation projects from the reclamation fund. Appropriates the following amounts for the projects set forth below.

Boise project, Idaho (Payette Division)	Amount
Deschutes project, Oregon	\$100,000
Klamath project, Oregon-California	100,000
Riverton project, Wyoming	420,000
Shoshone project, Wyoming (Heart Mountain Division)	100,000

Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117, and 118, relating to construction of reclamation projects, general fund. Appropriates the following amounts for certain projects from the general fund as set forth below:

Central Valley project, California	Amount
Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado	\$22,569,000
Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch	3,500,000
Tucumcari project, New Mexico	3,000,000
Yakima project, Washington, Roza Division	500,000
	865,000

No. 120. Appropriates \$64,000 for water conservation and utilization projects, instead of \$4,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided, together with the unexpended balance carried over from the fiscal year 1943, will make a total of \$5,000,000 available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1944.

Nos. 154½, 155, 157, 158, 159 and 160, relating to investigation of raw material resources for steel production: Appropriates \$2,000,000, instead of \$149,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,750,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 162 and 163, relating to manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research. Appropriates \$900,000 as proposed by the House, for manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research, instead of \$1,900,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$20,000 is made available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

No. 174. Corrects total.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Nos. 113 and 119, relating to the appropriation for the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, and correcting the total of general fund appropriations.

No. 156, relating to pilot plant construction and operation in connection with raw material resources for steel production.

JED JOHNSON,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
W. F. NORRELL,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
ROBERT F. JONES,
BEN F. JENSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2719) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR].

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, what was agreed upon with reference to amendment No. 120, entitled "Water conservation and utility projects"?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the gentleman knows, the Senate placed in the bill an item of \$4,000,000 for that purpose, without Budget estimates. As the bill passed the House it carried no funds for that purpose. I am glad to report that there is a carry-over of an unexpended balance of \$4,936,000 in that fund. The conferees agreed to add \$64,000 to make the total of \$5,000,000 available for that purpose.

Mr. O'CONNOR. And the balance is reappropriated?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is continued available without reappropriation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. And if priorities may be secured for the necessary critical materials, these small projects under the Wheeler-Case Act may be completed with that \$5,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is my understanding, and there is legislation pending that will make these projects financially feasible.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. On the Bonneville proposition, amendment numbered 15—that was agreed to?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Three million and seventy thousand dollars was agreed on, but I assume the gentleman is referring to the \$87,000 which was in controversy. We allowed \$70,000 which seems to be agreeable.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. ANGELL. As I understand, the conferees have agreed to restore \$70,000 of the amount that was eliminated, which was recommended by the Budget, for the Bonneville item?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I want to say to the gentleman from Oregon that he made such a good statement on the floor the other day that we yielded to his judgment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I would like to ask the chairman of the conference committee what is the chairman's understanding of the action of the conferees with regard to the item for the operation of the manganese beneficiation plant covered under amendments 162 and 163?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. As the gentleman knows, the bill as it passed the House carried an item of \$900,000 for the operation of pilot plants which, as I recall, are in that general area. The Senate added \$1,000,000. Nine hundred thousand dollars of that was for the Chamberlain, S. Dak., plant. The Senate yielded on that part of it.

Mr. CASE. But the gentleman's first statement was that the \$900,000 was for the operation of the manganese plant in that area. I assume he referred to the South Dakota area which he mentioned?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Well I am sure the great State of South Dakota is in that general area but, of course, I am not in a position to advise the Bureau of Mines how or where to use these funds.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. On amendment No. 122 provision for appropriation of \$1,900,000 to build a power line from Shasta Dam down to Oroville, Calif.—what was done with that amendment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think the gentleman refers to amendment 110. The Senate yielded on that. I have not examined the record, but the information I have is that that particular amendment was placed in another bill that will be forthcoming tomorrow, the deficiency bill, which will be considered tomorrow. Of course, that does not mean that the House conferees have agreed to it or that there is any gentlemen's understanding about it. The Senate conferees just lifted it out and put it in the deficiency bill.

Mr. RANKIN. It means that the amendment has not been finally disposed of?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; it is not in this bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is not the only amendment that has been defeated by the House and put in another bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Are there certain projects that were taken care of by continuing or reappropriation provisions? How about the Gila project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. The members found that there was a carry-over, an unexpended balance, for instance, like the important Gila project, in which the gentleman is vitally interested. There is \$1,875,000 carry-over that will be made available until it is expended. I repeat that it is a very important project, in which the gentleman's State is vitally concerned.

Mr. GRANGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. Referring to amendment No. 120—

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman refers to water conservation and utility projects. There is \$5,000,000 now available for that purpose, when this bill becomes law.

Mr. GRANGER. Does the language in this bill make it available?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. It is not necessary, because it is available until expended.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. DISNEY. This is an important matter, as far as the Osage Nation in my district is concerned. I would like to get

the mystery of amendment No. 84 on page 53 straightened out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I know of no particular mystery about it.

Mr. DISNEY. Perhaps I was unfortunate in my choice of words. The Senate amendment came back here with certain features involved, and then the conferees changed it without any question being raised.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Is the gentleman referring to the Osage attorney squabble?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; that is what I wanted to get straightened out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Which side of that controversy does the gentleman wish to take?

Mr. DISNEY. That is not the question. These Indians have their own money and we appropriate it. They want to select their own tribal attorney and they want to pay for it, but the Department has a happy way of making him Assistant Solicitor General, letting the Solicitor General's office pay him, and then taking the money of the Osages and reimbursing the Solicitor General's department, the Department selecting the attorney. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is correct.

Mr. DISNEY. The Senate amendment that appears in the bill provides that the tribal attorney shall be hired by the tribe. They want to hire him, and that the Indian agent may be hired by the Department. Then I understand the conferees completely reversed that and the conference report provides for the hiring of the agent by the tribe and the attorney by the Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is also correct.

Mr. DISNEY. I want to know, if you care to say for the RECORD, why it was changed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Obviously, it was changed upon the suggestion of the Senate conferees. That being a matter about which I have no information, except letters and telegrams from both factions. Frankly, I do not know what a majority of the Indians want. If the gentleman does, and desires to advise the House at this time, I should be glad to give him the opportunity to do so.

Mr. DISNEY. This was changed by the Senate conferees voluntarily, without any action by the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No; I will say to my good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma, like every other item considered in the conference, it met with the approval of both House and Senate conferees. The gentleman understands that this matter was all in the conference report that was adopted by the House several days ago.

Mr. DISNEY. But I understand that it was originally in the bill the way the Indians wanted the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Now the gentleman seems to be taking sides. I am sure I do not know what a majority of those Indians really want. It is true that the amendment in question was placed in the bill by the Senate subcommittee which, of course, they have a perfect right to do.

Mr. DISNEY. And it went back and then the Senate conferees proceeded to reverse the thing and change it?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. While it is true that the transmission line from the Shasta power plant and the Shasta substation to Oroville was taken out by the conferees, still there were funds left in this bill for a transmission line extending from the Shasta Dam and the Shasta powerhouse to the Shasta substation in the amount of \$400,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. But it was the transmission line to Oroville that was taken out by the House and Senate conferees.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I do not know whether I understood the amount correctly to which reference has been made, but to the Tucumcari project has been added \$500,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman from New Mexico that the Tucumcari project has been very generously dealt with, so far as the House conferees are concerned. As the gentleman will recall, there was no budget estimate for this project, which is a very splendid project, one which I understand is about 90 percent finished; it will require little, if any, critical materials to finish it, and for that reason the House felt that it could add \$500,000, even though there is no Budget estimate.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. That is in addition to the carry-over?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; that is in addition to the carry-over of \$656,000, making a total of \$1,156,000.

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's interest and also the very active and valuable interest of our colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 113: Page 72, line 18, "Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,985,000; Provided, That of the total construction cost of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 113, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,650,000: Provided, That of the total construction costs of all features of the project not to exceed \$3,080,000 shall be reimbursable under the provisions of the reclamation law."

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In the event this amount is insufficient, can the gentleman's committee give consideration to the necessity later on of having a deficiency in order to complete this worthwhile project?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I might say to the gentleman, my colleague from Oklahoma, in whose district the project is located, who is vitally concerned, that of course the committee knows this is insufficient to finish the project and it is considerably under the Senate figure. The gentleman may recall that in a colloquy with him on the floor a few days ago I advised him I was trying to keep all items within Budget estimates. I also made it plain that I would not ask for a dollar over the estimates for an Oklahoma project if we could hold all the others down to Budget figures. But that was not done in every instance. There are a few exceptions and I am glad to tell him that Lugert-Altus is one of those exceptions. I cannot, of course, give any assurance as to what this committee will do in the future, but I can assure the gentleman that the committee will give the Lugert-Altus project a square deal in the future as it has in the past.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I want to thank the gentleman for adding the \$150,000 above the Budget estimate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 119: Page 73, line 13, strike out "\$12,100,000" and insert "\$43,200,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$32,809,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 156: Page 86, line 11, after the word "including," insert "private plant construction, and operation to utilize more fully sound resources and."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the various votes by which the amendments were disposed of was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, we come now to the final passage of this bill. The vote we have just taken rings down the curtain on the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1944, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. As I indicated a few minutes ago, there was a complete agreement between Senate and House conferees for the first time during the long, tedious meetings of the conferees. Members of this House will recall that your House subcommittee, after some 5 or 6 weeks of daily hearings, reported a bill to the House nearly \$10,000,000 below the Budget estimates. As has happened many times in the past between economy speeches at the other end of the Capitol, that great body added approximately \$55,000,000 to the bill, more than \$20,000,000 of which was without Budget estimates. It is no secret, but a matter of record, that heretofore, since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, in most instances House conferees have talked in vain in an effort to bring the bill back to you within or below Budget estimates. When your House conferees announced that we expected to bring this bill here for final passage below the Budget, there were those who smiled and said it just could not be done. Now, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am glad to report to you that this bill as finally passed by this House is approximately \$2,600,000 below Budget estimates.

In making this announcement I desire to give full credit to a loyal subcommittee that has stood by me and worked harmoniously and unselfishly in an effort to accomplish what seemed to be the impossible. I also desire to thank the membership of this House for standing by this committee on every vote despite the pressure groups who endeavored to load the bill down with millions.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield. Mr. COOLEY. I desire to compliment the gentleman and would like to ask him what provision was made with regard to the steel investigation. Is my understanding correct that the conferees agreed to \$2,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; the gentleman will recall that when he and others raised the question about this item that we assured him that we would compromise on a reasonable figure. That was one of the few items in the bill on which the conferees were willing to go far in excess of the Budget estimates.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the conferees were justified in doing that, and I congratulate them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the members of the committee as well as the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle for the support they gave their conferees. You stood shoulder to shoulder with us in our fight for the taxpayers of the Nation. The showing made by the committee demonstrates what cooperation, teamwork, and the elimination of

partisan considerations in legislation can accomplish.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the results that the chairman of the committee says have been accomplished were accomplished, and it was due largely to his leadership. In conference with the Senate the usual procedure is for the House conferees to surrender, but under the leadership of the gentleman from Oklahoma the House conferees stood up this time and were able to bring in a very splendid report. I say again it is due largely to his splendid efforts.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 45. An act to amend section 3 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653; 16 U. S. C. 566); to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 199. An act for the relief of Robert Norheim; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 275. An act relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 413. An act to enlarge Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 425. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to settle and adjust the claim of J. C. Munn; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 560. An act for the relief of Western Maryland Dairy, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 617. An act for the relief of Homer C. Chapman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 636. An act to amend the Act of September 7, 1916, providing compensation for injuries to employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 753. An act to repeal subsection (c) of Public Law 788, Seventy-seventh Congress, so as to authorize a uniform allowance for certain graduates of the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 770. An act for the relief of Eddie Percle; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 841. An act for the relief of J. P. Woolsey; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 861. An act to increase the amount of Federal aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1049. An act to authorize the payment of additional compensation to special counsel in the case of United States against Standard Oil Co. of California; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1076. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. 1101. An act to provide for payment of the claim of John C. Shaw, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Sydney C. McLouth, deceased, arising out of a contract between said deceased and the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, for the construction of seagoing tugs; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1113. An act to amend section 11 of the Naval Aviation Cadet Act of 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1132. An act to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 so as to provide for the payment of a uniform gratuity to certain officers recalled to active duty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1156. An act to authorize the disposition of certain property under the jurisdiction of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1170. An act authorizing the conveyance to the State of Virginia, for highway purposes only, of a portion of the Naval Mine Depot Reservation at Yorktown, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1250. An act to repeal section 2 of the act approved May 17, 1926, which provides for the forfeiture of pay of persons in the military and naval service of the United States who are absent from duty on account of the direct effects of venereal disease due to misconduct; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 48. Joint Resolution authorizing the President to present a gold medal to James Edward West; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 6. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;

H. R. 1081. An act for the relief of Frank Borah;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of George Henry Bartole and Vernon Wayne Tennyson;

H. R. 1397. An act to authorize the exchange of certain patented lands in the Death Valley National Monument for Government lands in the monument;

H. R. 1557. An act for the relief of Robert H. Pulliam;

H. R. 1602. An act for the relief of Robert N. Bleckert;

H. R. 1712. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Elizabeth Holliday Foxworth and Ethel Allene Brown Habersfeld;

H. R. 1940. An act prescribing the salary for the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings;

H. R. 1991. An act to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 by providing for the postponement of the induction of high-school students who have completed more than half of their academic year;

H. R. 2047. An act to correct an error and to confirm, as of March 2, 1861, the title to certain saline lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to Edward Holden;

H. R. 2088. An act for the relief of John Rhoden;

H. R. 2089. An act for the relief of Jennie Walker;

H. R. 2527. An act to amend the description of the area affected by the act of May 28, 1928, entitled "An act for the relief of the town of Springdale, Utah," and for other purposes;

H. R. 2663. An act to provide a penalty for the willful violation of regulations or orders respecting the protection or security of vessels, harbors, ports, or water-front facilities;

H. R. 2683. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-seventh anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., September 19 to 23, inclusive, 1943; and

H. R. 3020. An act to authorize the use of part of the United States Capitol Grounds east of the Union Station for the parking of motor vehicles.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1134. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 6, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARING

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday, July 6, 1943, for the purpose of considering H. R. 2596, to protect Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, and such other matters as may properly come before the committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

546. A letter from the executive officer, Petroleum Administration for War, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements of the Petroleum Administration for War for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, submitted in accordance with Budget Circular No. 421; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

547. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

548. A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the President, National Resources Planning Board, transmitting a copy of the estimates of personnel requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year for the National Resources Planning Board on the form provided by the Bureau of the Budget; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

549. A letter from the secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Smithsonian Institution for the quarter ending September 23, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

550. A letter from the administrative officer, President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, War Manpower Commission, transmitting its quarterly estimate of personnel requirements covering the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

551. A letter from the Chairman, Smaller War Plants Corporation, transmitting information concerning their personnel for the ensuing quarter, as required by Circular No. 421 of the Bureau of the Budget, dated May 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

552. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill providing for the transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Navy of certain lands comprising a portion of Croatan National Forest in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Agriculture.

553. A letter from the administrator, National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a copy of the report called for by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget covering the number of employees required for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the National Gallery of Art for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

554. A letter from the Associate Director, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, transmitting a copy of Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the quarter ending September 30, 1943, covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds," as provided in Independent Offices Appropriation Act, approved June 26, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 2886. A bill to provide for the removal of oysters from the waters of York River and Queen Creek, Va., affected by sewage disposal emanating from the construction battalion training camp, at Camp Peary, Va., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 665). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 666. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 667. Report on the disposition of records by sundry departments of the United States Government. Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOBBS:

H. R. 3128. A bill to make it unlawful for any person to be employed in any capacity, in any department or agency of the Government of the United States created by or by virtue of an act of Congress, whose compensation is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any act of Congress, who has engaged in activity subversive of the Government of the United States or is or has been a member of or associated with any organization, any part of the aims or purposes of which is or has been subversive of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURCH of Virginia:

H. R. 3129. A bill to provide for clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 3130. A bill to prohibit proof of acts done by an inventor in foreign countries; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MERRITT:

H. R. 3131. A bill to authorize the issuance of lapel buttons to persons who serve in the military or naval forces of the United States during the present war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 3132. A bill designating the reservoir created by the construction of the Norfolk

Dam in Baxter County, Ark., as Lake John Morrow; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. R. 3133. A bill to permit certain capital expenditures on farms to be deducted in computing net income for the purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 3134. A bill exempting certain married men who have children from liability under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana:

H. R. 3135. A bill to provide for the payment of direct Federal assistance to permanently and totally disabled individuals, blind individuals, and certain individuals 65 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS of Ohio:

H. J. Res. 150. Joint resolution providing for disposition of equipment and facilities of National Youth Administration; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. J. Res. 151. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to authorize the passage of legislation, notwithstanding a presidential veto, by a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 152. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected or within 2 years after the expiration of such time, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised edition of the manuscript entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen, World War II, and Their Dependents," as a public document, and providing for additional copies thereof; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. Res. 290. Resolution to provide for the expenses of continuing the investigation authorized by House Resolution 119, a resolution creating a select committee to investigate the activities of the Farm Security Administration; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial from the National Council of the Republic of Poland, expressing their deep appreciation of the help that the United States of America has given to the Polish Republic on this day, July 4, 1943; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 3136. A bill for the relief of Hamp Gossett Castle, Lois Juanita Gimble, Margaret Carrie Yarbrough, and Roy Martin Lyons; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 3137. A bill for the relief of Ruth L. Clapp; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 3138. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bertha Macklin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OUTLAND:

H. R. 3139. A bill for the relief of Henry Grossi; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1902. By Mr. SCHUETZ: Resolution of the Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the house of representatives concurring herein), That we hereby petition the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact any legislation which has for its purpose any change in the fundamental concept of the constitutional form of American Government, as expressed in the Constitution of the United States and amendments thereto, particularly those amendments known as the Bill of Rights, at least until such time as the members of our armed forces and associated services have been brought home, demobilized, and given an opportunity to express their views; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1903. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. M. A. Bradford and 39 others attending the Baptist county convention at Bangor, Maine, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1904. Also, petition of Margaret Ulrich and 40 delegates in attendance at the Indiana Synod of the Presbyterian Church, June 14-17, 1943, Third Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1905. Also, petition of Cora A. West, and 40 citizens of Pasadena, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1906. Also, petition of George Underwood and 64 citizens of Glenwood, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1907. Also, petition of Emma Potter and 51 citizens of Dansville, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1908. Also, petition of Herman Bratten and 20 citizens of Brady, Nebr., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1909. Also, petition of Myrtle Camp and 40 citizens of Watervliet, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the

winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1910. Also, petition of Virginia Pike and 24 citizens of Ione, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1911. Also, petition of Alice May Stuart and 85 citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1912. Also, petition of Jennie Jones and 52 citizens of Wenatchee, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1913. Also, petition of Mary C. Woodworth and 60 citizens of San Diego, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1914. Also, petition of Mrs. B. Jacobson and 64 citizens of Aitkin, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1915. Also, petition of Mrs. Bert Smith and 55 citizens of Holland, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1916. Also, petition of G. S. Summers and 25 citizens of Grafton, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1917. Also, petition of Mrs. Winston D. Goss and 20 citizens of Church Point, La., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1918. Also, petition of Mrs. J. O. Engle and 23 members of the Loyal Women's Class of the Christian Sunday School, of Burlington, Kans., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve

manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1919. Also, petition of Grace M. Hamilton and 177 citizens of Wilton, N. H., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1920. Also, petition of Elma H. Green and 67 citizens of Westfield, Mass., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1921. By Mr. FISH: Petition of Jennie Knapp, of Poughkeepsie, and 82 other residents of Dutchess County, N. Y., favoring the passage of House bill 2082, stating that they believe by its enactment untold amounts of money, food materials, coal, iron, and rubber, gasoline, and shipping space will be conserved and a large percentage of the cause of absenteeism in war plants will be eliminated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1922. By Mr. JEFFREY: Petition of Henry Shadowens, Leone B. Kendall, Mildred Hawes, Ida Ensley, John H. Burkham, and sundry other residents of Dayton, Ohio, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1923. Also, petition of Hotel Gibbons, Dutcher's Grill, College Inn Restaurant, McShane's Restaurant, John Stanko, R. P. Sleight, R. H. Remick, Harry W. Lantz, E. R. Chadwell, Holden Hotel Co., Ed Noll, and sundry citizens of Dayton, Ohio, protesting against the consideration of any and all prohibition measures by Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1924. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. O. V. Collins and 52 residents of Goff, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1925. Also, petition of C. E. White, grocer, and 60 other businessmen of Sabetha, Kans., soliciting and making application to the Appropriations Committee for some definite and decisive action to curtail the recent arbitrary and dictatorial orders of the Office of Price Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1926. By Mr. LANDIS: Petition of George M. Anderson, of Clay City, Ind., and 78 other signers from that community, urging enactment of House bill 2082, providing for the stoppage of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war, in order to remove one of the chief causes of absenteeism, to conserve shipping space, and to prevent the waste of untold amounts of money and huge quantities of food, coal, iron, rubber, and gasoline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1927. By Mr. ROHRBOUGH: Resolution of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of West Virginia, in convention assembled, expressing opposition to legislation to provide for additional social security insofar as it will involve the payment of pensions to servicemen and retirement pay to men in

the Regular services, urging that all veterans' legislation be handled separately from civilian legislation and that all veterans' affairs continue to be administered by Veterans' Administration, and opposing all proposals of a similar nature to consolidate veterans pensions, disability, retirement, hospitalization, and vocational rehabilitation benefits with civilian benefits as administered under social security laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1928. Also, resolution of approximately 35 citizens of the city of Richwood, W. Va., assembled in the First Methodist Church of said city, as drafted by the Reverend W. Malcolm Fuller and presented by the Reverend E. U. Wills, favoring enactment of House bill 2082, prohibiting for the duration of the war the manufacture, sale, and transportation of all liquors, and urging their Representative to use his influence in having said bill reported and enacted; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1929. Also, petition of Mrs. Morgan Marks and 19 other residents of Richwood, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, providing for the stoppage of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war, in order to remove one of the chief causes of absenteeism, to conserve shipping space, and to prevent the waste of untold amounts of money and huge quantities of food, coal, iron, rubber, and gasoline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1930. Also, petition of Mrs. A. E. Haggerty and 17 other residents of Richwood, W. Va., urging enactment of House bill 2082, providing for the stoppage of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war, in order to remove one of the chief causes of absenteeism, to conserve shipping space, and to prevent the waste of untold amounts of money and huge quantities of food, coal, iron, rubber, and gasoline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1931. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the County Treasurers' Association of California, regarding Japanese; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1932. Also, resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, memorializing the Administrator of National Housing Agency to grant priorities for additional conversion units for San Francisco; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1933. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Francis Jean Reuter, of Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of resolution with reference to petition No. 221; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1934. Also, petition of the League of Democratic Women of San Diego County, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Smith-Connally antistrike bill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1935. Also, petition of the Petroleum Engineers' Club of Dallas, opposing the enactment of Senate bills 607 and 793, with reference to the petroleum industry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1943

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, amid all the voices of this vast and varied world save us from the supreme tragedy of missing Thy call.